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TASS VIEWS U.S. 'LIE' TO JUSTIFY ARMS RACE

LD262210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 26 Apr 82

["USA: 500 Days of the 'Great Lie'" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr TASS -- So, the Reagan administration will soon be marking its own kind of jubilee -- 500 days at the helm of power. Singling out the main trends and processes which have occurred -- and continue to occur -- on the political arena of the United States, many observers note that one of the main features of current political life in the United States is the desire of official Washington at all costs to conceal or draw a veil over the true essence and purpose of their own policy. Throughout the whole of the past 500 days a "great lie" campaign has been waged in the United States, said Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, speaking at a meeting in Milwaukee.

Washington has been actively putting out this great lie in order to try to somehow justify the crucial line of its aggressive foreign policy which is aimed at exacerbating tension and to an unbridled spiral of the arms race so as to break at any price the approximate parity of forces which has emerged in the world and, using a longer and sharper sword, to dictate its will to sovereign countries and peoples. With this objective in mind Washington, followed by the whole powerful machine of American and NATO propaganda, continues to puff up worn-out fantasies about a nonexistent "Soviet threat", going as far as to make openly militarist postulations that there are supposed to be "more important things than peace." At the same time they say nothing in Washington about such well-known facts as, say, that it was none other than the United States which wrecked the SALT II treaty; that the United States has been shunning in every way the talks on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons; that they have been and remain the initiators of the manufacture of qualitatively new types of mass destruction weapons; and that the United States and no one else has unilaterally rejected discussion of the questions of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and limiting the sale and supplies of conventional types of armaments.

It is precisely this great lie which is put about when it comes to the extremely dangerous plans of the United States and NATO regarding the deployment of nearly 600 new American missiles in West Europe. Trying to hide their obvious reluctance to seek a basis for mutually acceptable understanding and using the disarmament talks to hoodwink the public, Washington continues to publicize R. Reagan's so-called "zero option" which demands unilateral disarmament by the USSR. At the same time there is either silence or shameful distortion of the Soviet Union's specific and far-seeking proposals; from a three-fold reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both sides which exist in or are projected for Europe, to a complete elimination of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from the continent. And, incidentally, it is obvious -- and many leading political figures in the West and the press are saying so plainly -- that it is precisely the USSR's initiatives which are pointing the way to a true "zero option", implementation of which would place the cause of peace in Europe -- and not only in Europe -- on a firm foundation.

One hysterical propaganda campaign follows another in the United States. If they are not going on about mythical "aggressive designs of Moscow", then they are unscrupulously lying about America's strategic "backwardness"; if they are not scaring people about the "international terrorism" in which the USSR is allegedly "involved", then they are putting out cock-and-bull stories about the events in Poland, in Central America and in South and Southeast Asia. And there is a strange sort of logic here -- it is only by deceiving the masses that the imperialists can cultivate the weapons of mass destruction and push the world towards war.

And what's the result of all this? The United States' aggressive, hegemonistic foreign policy course is meeting everywhere with ever more resolute condemnation, as clearly testified by the unprecedented scale of the antiwar movement, the waves of which are rolling with greater ferocity on the United States itself. The peoples of the world are plainly stating their firm resolve to protect and consolidate peace, and this fact cannot be hidden behind a screen of lies and demagogy. Even if such a lie reaches an unprecedented size and continues for 500 days in a row...

U.S. EVACUATION PLAN 'DANGEROUS ILLUSION'

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 24 Apr 82

[By TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovyeva]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr,TASS -- A national plan to evacuate cities and move millions of Americans to the countryside in case of nuclear war is "profoundly and undeniably dangerous. Its existence is a preposterous illusion of safety for a population already terrified of nuclear war". These are the words of Dr Irwin Redlener, a pediatrician from Utica, New York. He testified before the House of Representatives Government Operations Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources which is discussing a new national civil defence plan worked out on instructions of the Reagan administration. Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, a Yale University research psychiatrist, bitterly criticised this propaganda plan of the administration. He described it as "a dangerous illusion" and stressed that no relocation or public shelters would protect people in case of nuclear war.

The White House, however, acting contrary to common sense and pronouncements by prominent scientists, and ignoring the opinion of the public and many politicians, continues to pursue a policy of the nuclear arms race.

At the same time the Washington administration is intensifying a propaganda campaign concerning the possibility of some "limited nuclear war" and a victory in such a war. The purpose of this propaganda effort is to justify the allocation of billions of dollars for the development of new types of armaments, and the evasion by the U.S. Government of serious talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments. At the same time U.S. leaders are trying to dampen the powerful anti-war movement mounting in the country, and causing serious concern in Washington.

This movement has acquired an unprecedented scope. Mass anti-war demonstrations are taking place in cities and towns of the United States. Numerous public organisations, including those affiliating physicians, scientists, lawyers, that is, the people who are entitled to express an expert opinion, call for an end to the criminal nuclear arms race and for ridding mankind of the threat of destruction in a nuclear war.

At first Washington's propaganda machine tried to discredit this movement with trite inventions about the "hand of Moscow", but this movement's scope, the diversity of its forms and the fact that millions of people of different age, professional and racial groups take part in it demonstrate how absurd such allegations are.

The striving for a durable peace and cooperation, for continuing the beneficial process of detente encompasses ever broader sections of the American population. It is noteworthy that the hearings at the House subcommittee coincided with the national week for informing the American population about the threat and concrete consequences of nuclear war.

No task is more important today than to remove the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The faulty position of the Reagan administration which calls for a "rearmament" in order to attain U.S. military superiority only exacerbates tension, leads to a confrontation and heightens the threat of war.

A real road toward averting nuclear war is to freeze nuclear armaments and to hold talks on the principles of equality and equal security of the sides with a view to reducing the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union has put forward major initiatives in that field which met a broad positive response, including in the United States. Now it is up to the U.S. side to have its say.

DISARMAMENT PROPAGANDA REBOUNDS ON USSR

PM231347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Apr 82 p 22

[Article by Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne: "Has the Kremlin Been Caught in Its Own Propaganda Trap"]

[Text] Are the Russians about to be hoist with their own unilateral petard? As the anti-bomb season opened and the protestors unfurled their peace-torn banners there were indications that the demonstrators in the West will be joined for the first time by unilateralists behind the Iron Curtain -- young men and women who want the Soviet Union as well as the West to dismantle their nuclear weapons.

Their attitude displays an evenhandedness which has been conspicuously lacking among our home-grown protesters. And it is, of course, quite alien to Soviet doctrine, which rests on the article of faith which decrees that all Western rockets are warlike but all Soviet rockets are peaceful.

This dogma was expounded in the journal VOPROSY FILOSOFII (QUESTIONS OF PHILOSOPHY) by Major Gen Prof A.S. Milovidov, of the Lenin Military-Political Academy and one of his senior assistants, Dr E.A. Zhdanov, who described nuclear missiles as "fearsome weapons of war" in the hands of "imperialism" but a "protective shield of peace" in the hands of the socialist states.

Having swallowed this classic example of Goebbels's first law of propaganda -- if you make a lie big enough and tell it often enought it is bound to succeed -- the rest of the argument slips down like cream blinis. The authors state with righteous blandness that:

"The Soviet Union cannot undertake the unilateral destruction of its nuclear weapons (and indeed has no right to do so, as it is responsible to the peoples of the whole world for peace and progress.

"To do so would mean disarming in the face of the forces of war and reaction. While speaking against the use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union does not exclude the possibility of using them in extreme circumstances... (Marxist-Leninists decisively reject the assertions of certain bourgeois theoreticians who consider nuclear missile war unjust from any point of view."

The effrontery of this argument is breathtaking when it is considered alongside the hundreds of millions of pounds the KGB has spent on convincing the rest of the world of precisely the opposite. The recent experiences of some European countries hold lessons for all of us. The Dutch, for example, have been a prime target for KGB agents working to undermine the West's unity in facing the Soviet nuclear threat.

The Russian's campaign is brilliant in its simplicity. They set out to engage in the sympathies of all those individuals and groups who object to nuclear weapons on moral and religious grounds and provide them with the propaganda support -- articles, speakers and data -- they need to carry out their protests. In some cases money is also supplied. Art for Peace, a Norwegian peace group, was given money by the Soviet Embassy to organize a "peace meeting" in Oslo last year.

In March the Danish police arrested a youth who admitted burgling the home of Ingmar Wagner, deputy chairman of the National Association for Cooperation between Denmark and the USSR and Danish representative on the World Peace Council. The youth was staggered to find a hoard of over 100,000 Deutchmarks hidden in a cupboard in the eaves.

Wagner, who was being treated in a Leningrad hospital, returned to Copenhagen and claimed he was just a courier for the money which was for "international solidarity work." The minister of justice has ordered an inquiry into the money and its provenance, but it is assumed that it came from Moscow.

Vadim Leonov, supposedly a TASS foreign correspondent, was expelled from Holland for suborning leading members of the Dutch anti-nuclear movement and Vladimir Merkulov, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, was made persona non grata for a series of acts which included frequent meetings with the Cooperation Committee for Peace and Security, an offshoot of the World Peace Council.

The KGB defector Stanislav Levchenko puts it more crudely:

"To start with, you have the simple means. The World Peace Council arranges a congress, pays the expenses of the participants and presents some of them with expensive gifts. Contacts are also established for a visit to the Soviet Union under the guise of a summer vacation or medical treatment. Then one receives the best treatment. But do not forget: The Soviet Union never spends money for nothing. There must always be reciprocity."

All, one might think, eminently satisfactory for the hard men of the Kremlin. But that is no longer entirely true, for they have been so successful with their campaign that unilateralism and, indeed, pacificism, is beginning to spread back through the mines and booby traps of the communist frontier. Men can be kept in but ideas cannot be kept out, especially ideas on which the Russians have spent so much time, money and effort. It is like a farmer deliberately spreading myxamatosis only to find it infecting his own tame rabbits.

The disease has manifested itself already in East Germany, until now the most brutal and crudest of the satellite regimes. There, a genuine peace movement is burgeoning - and is receiving harsh treatment from the authorities. Young people have taken to wearing insignia on their arms bearing the message of Isaiah: "Swords into ploughshares," and reproducing the statue given by the Soviet Union to the United Nations which depicts a man beating a sword into a ploughshare. The quotation from Isaiah goes on to say that "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

This seems to have been realised by the youngsters of East Germany who are not only pressing for nuclear disarmament but are also asking for an alternative form of their obligatory military service in "social peace" units. They are being supported in both aims by the East German Protestant Church whose pastors last month spoke from their pulpits in defence of the pacifists after state security officials tore the sword-into-ploughshare badges off youngsters and told them that such emblems were contrary to the German Democratic Republic "peace policy."

The peace movement has grown so strong within the church that earlier this year the authorities refused permission for accredited Western journalists to attend the church's synod. The demand for "Friedensdienst," the social peace service, was condemned by Klaus Gysi, the state secretary for church affairs, who told church leaders that the concept of "Friedensdienst" implied that military service was anti-social and that the government absolutely rejected this view, regarding military strength as "the greatest and most genuine contribution" that the GDR could make to secure world peace.

The extent of the East German regime's disquiet at these developments may be judged from the fact that the Honecker regime arranged a peace meeting in East Berlin at the turn of the year. Prominent literary and scientific figures from East and West were invited in order to send a signal to Moscow that despite the church dissent the GDR support for the Soviet Union's "peace offensive" was still steadfast.

None of this has of course touched the Russian masses so far. But it is a start just as Solidarity in Poland was a start. In the one case the Roman Catholic Church joined with the trade union to demand reform and now a Protestant Church is joining with young idealists to demand the acceptance within a communist state of an idea which has been assiduously fostered by the communists outside their borders.

A small start perhaps. But as the Kremlin knows only too well there is nothing as dangerous as an idea.

TASS COMMENTS ON BUSH SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT

LD231310 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 23 Apr 82

[By TASS military affairs commentator Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush made recently a speech in Washington concerning the policy of the present administration with regard to nuclear armaments. To believe Mr. Bush, members of the Reagan administration and American participants of the movement for nuclear disarmament have identical aims -- all of them want a reduction of nuclear armaments. The only difference between them, Bush says, is that Reagan and his aides have the wisdom of statesmen for dealing with the problems of war and peace while the other Americans lack it.

Unlike his chief who calls peace champions in the USA and Western Europe "Moscow's agents", the diplomatic Bush, giving tribute to anti-war feelings in the country, even compared the American movement for feezing nuclear armaments with the spring that has set in in Washington. That was, however, the only deviation from usual pronouncements by members of the present American administration on the problems of war and peace. All the rest of Bush's speech followed the pattern set by Reagan.

George Bush even tried to surpass his chief, who has a liking for jokes, by saying that at present the United States' nuclear potential is at the lowest level in the last twenty years. To appreciate fully the humor of this statement it should be recalled that in the last ten years the United States has increased tenfold the number of nuclear warheads aboard its submarines from 500 to almost 5,000. Ten American submarines were equipped with new Trident-1 missiles of enhanced accuracy and range. A new American missile-submarine complex Trident with 24 missiles, each carrying eight warheads, was commissioned last year. In the seventies the Pentagon replaced 550 intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Minuteman-1 and Minuteman-2 types, having monoblock warheads, with new intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Minuteman-3 type with three independently targetable warheads. The B-52 bombers were equipped with a thousand new air-to-ground missiles. That is far from a complete list of nuclear rearmament measures taken by the Pentagon even during ten and not twenty years.

As is known, the Soviet Union continues observing the terms of the SALT-1 treaty which was signed in 1972 and which provides for freezing a number of delivery vehicles for Soviet and American strategic weapons. Incidentally, this was admitted also by George Bush who described the SALT-1 treaty as "certain progress" in the field of arms limitation. This, however, did not prevent him from calling in question there and then the parity of the strategic forces of the USSR and the USA. Of course, George Bush could not give any proof that the balance of forces between the two countries had been upset.

Bush's statement and his attempts to flirt with supporters of nuclear disarmament in the USA indicated that the imperialist bourgeoisie, being frightened by the upsurge of the anti-war movement, intends to use still wider lies and deception to discredit the new peace initiatives of socialist countries. The U.S. vice-president showed once more that the Reagan administration considers it its main task to continue and unbridled arms arms race having created illusions among the peoples concerning its foreign policy and having illuded the public into false security.

TASS REPORTS BIDEN SENATE RESOLUTION ON SALT

LD230916 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr, TASS -- Senator Joseph Biden (Democrat from Delaware State) has submitted to the upper chamber of Congress a resolution urging the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to submit to the entire Senate, by July 1, its recommendations concerning the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty. As is known, this treaty is formally under the committee's consideration but it has been actually shelved.

Speaking in the Senate J. Biden said that earlier too, he expressed skepticism concerning the intentions of the present administration to hold serious talks on arms control.

There is growing public feeling in favour of arms control lately, the senator said. After fifteen months of Ronald Reagan in office, he said, Americans are disappointed, if not concerned, with the administration's obvious indifference to arms control.

KENNEDY'S CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S POLICY NOTED

LD220840 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr, TASS -- Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent U.S. politician, criticized the attempts of the Reagan administration to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on arms control from "positions of strength". He said in a talk with a group of journalists that the intention of Washington's officialdom to considerably increase the U.S. nuclear arsenals before sitting down to talks on their reduction constitutes a serious and dangerous escalation of the arms race. Anyone who believes that the U.S. arms buildup will force the Russians to agree to Washington's terms is seriously underestimating the will and resolve of the Soviet Union.

Edward Kennedy criticised the administration's stand on the draft congressional resolution demanding a freeze on and subsequent reduction and elimination of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR.

President Reagan and State Secretary Haig, the senator said, have misinterpreted and distorted the idea of freezing nuclear weapons. He added that he was greatly impressed by the support given to the idea by the country's voters.

Having pointed out the pernicious consequences of the runaway arms race for the U.S. financial and economic situation, Edward Kennedy spoke in favour of a considerable reduction in the hugely swollen budget of the Pentagon. In particular, he urged the scrapping of the programme for developing the intercontinental ballistic missile MX, a fleet of strategic bombers B-1 and the building of nuclear aircraft carriers.

USSR'S ARBATOV ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN NORTH

LD251918 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet delegate in the so-called Palme commission said in an interview with the Swedish news agency that the north cannot become a totally nuclear weapons-free zone because the Soviet Union has strategic installations in the north.

The delegate, Georgiy Arbatov, thinks, however, that it would be good to start talks on a nuclear-free zone in the north. Such a zone would gain great political importance because it would start a chain reaction, he said. Georgiy Arbatov is a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and is thought by many to be one of President Brezhnev's closest advisers in foreign political matters.

PROSPECTS OF U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT ASSESSED

AU261320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by APN political commentator Spartak Beglov: "When to Meet and What to Discuss?: About the Topics of the Possible Meeting Between L. Brezhnev and R. Reagan"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan has recently shown an unexpected interest in meeting the [highest] Soviet representative and suggested that the UN General Assembly special session that will be held in New York at the beginning of June be used for that purpose. Leonid Brezhnev has replied that -- in view of the fact that such a meeting must be very thoroughly prepared -- it would be more expedient to hold it in October on neutral soil. The following is of utmost importance -- the dialogue must remain a dialogue. That means that a truly earnest talk is not possible on the margin of some other event but only when their time and attention is earmarked only for each other and there is nothing to detract from this dialogue.

For the sake of truth, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet Union was the first to come up with the initiative to bring about the Soviet-American dialogue. As early as on 23 February last year, exactly 1 month after his inauguration, Ronald Reagan for the first time heard about this from Leonid Brezhnev. Much needed is a dialogue with the United States of America at all levels -- L. Brezhnev stressed at that time -- wherein the decisive factor will be a meeting on the highest level, which must fulfill the hopes pinned on it.

However, for long weeks and months the new American President was either making it evident that he was not willing to take this proposal into serious consideration or he was only vaguely hinting at the possibility of such a meeting in the future. The White House chief never forgot to remark -- such a meeting must be thoroughly prepared. As we can see, L. Brezhnev fully shares Reagan's view on this point.

Why then did the American President need 57 weeks to show his interest in meeting the Soviet representative? And why has the acknowledgement of the expediency of this dialogue come precisely at this moment?

The answer to the first question apparently lies in the fact that in the course of all these weeks all thoughts and all deeds of the U.S. President were preoccupied with measures aimed at intensifying the confrontation with the Soviet Union and the arms race in the spirit of his party's plan to "achieve military supremacy over the USSR."

The answer to the second question is connected with the first -- face to face with this unprecedented escalation of the nuclear blackmail of the international community and the Americans themselves, there was no other way out but to show concern and to resolutely protest this policy.

The present phase of American foreign policy can rightly be called the "season of great word maneuvering." Its first objective is to halt the tidal wave of protests, to improve the image of the U.S. administration and to present it as peace-loving. The second objective is to maneuver the United States into the role of the side that has seized the initiative in arms reduction proposals.

Reagan has even managed to assess the USSR's unilateral moratorium on SS-20 missiles (which is the first instance in history of a great military power voluntarily and unilaterally renouncing the further modernization of one of the most important types of weapons) as "not going far enough." However, at the same time the American arms production assembly lines have not slowed down even for a moment, on the contrary their speed has steadily accelerated.

Washington has apparently decided that the easiest way of neutralizing the anti-nuclear movement without stopping the assembly lines will be to submit such "effective" arms reduction proposals that will burden with duties only one side, the Soviet Union. Precisely this was the spirit of President Reagan's radio speech on Saturday, 17 April.

One must not be surprised when, in an attempt to create a smokescreen, American diplomacy will try to take advantage of various international forums to set off similar propaganda fireworks aimed at protecting the Pentagon's interests and staking everything on gaining unilateral advantages at the USSR's expense.

What makes us think that the American side is not yet willing to start a serious dialogue? It is the response to the simplest and specific proposals submitted by the USSR after R. Reagan came to power. These proposals have either remained unanswered or they have been viewed as alarming obstacles standing in the way of the U.S. military machinery, which has kept accelerating its speed.

Even in the United States' circles that once took part in drafting strategies and arms programs, there is an every growing disenchantment over and dissatisfaction with the United States' refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty. At the same time there are growing demands that the administration and the Congress reassess the issue of ratifying this agreement. However, the lapse of time has yielded conditions that require certain "cosmetic" modifications. Sensible people who are not fettered by the interests of narrow groups do not doubt at all that the main agreements of the second stage of the SALT process must be rehabilitated and the process itself renewed, and that in its full strength.

At his 31 March press conference, which was the main forum where the American idea about a meeting between the two representatives in New York was expressed, President Reagan again demonstrated that the endeavor to fulfill the new military programs has completely overshadowed the issue of returning to the specific and carefully balanced agreements reached by the United States and the USSR in the course of the 8 years of their joint negotiations.

This is how also in the future the public will judge the sincerity of the American administration as regards the dialogue with the USSR -- according to its approach to the key directions of arms race limitation, to defining new limits for individual types of nuclear weapons (and that is the first realistic prerequisite for a freeze, which Washington revoked in 1979, together with the SALT II treaty) and to other proposals of the Soviet Union. There is no lack of a clear and accurately expressed willingness of the USSR to study compromise American proposals, but solely on the only acceptable basis -- on the basis of reciprocity, on the principle of equality and equal security.

U.S. DEVELOPS ROCKET FOR MILITARY SATELLITES

LD231222 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The United States has developed a special rocket to put heavy military satellites into orbit. The last stage of the rocket was shown to newsmen yesterday. A spokesman for the Air Force reported that the rocket would be tested at the end of the year. In the annual report to Congress on its policy in science and technology, the administration announced far-reaching plans of using space for military purposes. It has put forward the task of forming orbital stations equipped with lasers and other powerful weapons.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD231940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Glazunov and Vladimir Tsvetov, Soviet television and radio correspondents in Bonn and Tokyo respectively]

Growing Antiwar Sentiments

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] We have had a wide response from our listeners to the account by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, of the growing antiwar movement in the United States. In the last program he dwelt in detail on the proposals submitted by the American peace supporters seeking limitation of the nuclear arsenals, their reduction and finally their elimination. As our listener (Semenov) of Kirovograd writes, the attempts by the White House to halt this movement in some way, or to silence it, or to make it change course, to all appearances are not producing the results which the administration expected. Many of our listeners, in particular (Vasilyev) and (Petrenko) of Moscow, (Serebrov) of Leningrad, (Yakovlev) of Kiev and (Voznesenskiy) and (Solovyeva) of Sverdlovsk, ask us to dwell in more detail on the new elements and phenomena in American internal political life which we are witnessing. I address your questions, comrades, to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, the international affairs journalist. Please begin, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] It seems to me that this movement, or political process as you have described it, has become wider and deeper. In the last 20 years I personally have not seen such a serious expression of unease, such a scale of public demands to halt the arms race -- or at any rate only in the late sixties, when the great majority of Americans were actively and resolutely calling for an end to the dirty war in Vietnam. In my view this is a fair and appropriate analogy.

In the United States now, as may be seen, national debates in the full sense of the word are taking place on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arsenals and the resumption of negotiation processes on disarmament, and primarily on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Public demonstrations and discussions have covered virtually the entire country, even remote areas and small towns. As an example, we may mention the development of the campaign of protest against the nuclear arms race in California, the President's home state. A week of protest against the nuclear threat has just ended there, during which there were mass demonstrations and meetings, and signatures were collected for a petition to the President. The vast majority of Californians support the proposal for a nuclear arms freeze. Among the supporters of this idea, by the way, is the President's daughter, Betty Reagan [as heard].

[Kosovan] It is considered, Oleg Nikolayevich, that the state of California can be looked upon as a sort of mirror of the country, reflecting an all-national phenomenon, that is, what starts there in most cases then extends to other parts of the country, is this not so?

[Anichkin] Perhaps this is so, but this is not the point, it seems to me. It is not that important where the beginning is made. The movement for a freeze of nuclear arsenals, the national debates on this theme, have gone far beyond the activities of politicians and statesmen and are not just the concern of politologists. Ordinary people, we may say, are concerned with this problem; they are very seriously concerned about where America is heading. They ask this and other such questions because they are alarmed about their own fate, the fate of their children, and of course, of their country.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the question remains: What would you say is the cause for this rising antiwar and antinuclear movement? After all, comparatively recently it seemed that the Americans supported the President's call for a buildup of U.S. military might.

[Anichkin] Excuse me, Valeriy Ivanovich, but all this is not as it seems at first glance. It would be inaccurate to say that all America is in the grip of an antiwar movement, which is now being expressed in the demand to freeze nuclear arsenals. But this movement is growing rapidly and is becoming universally widespread, as we have said, and shows signs of continuing to expand. There are several reasons for this. They are not of equal importance or all of the same kind, but in trying to generalize we may say the following, it would seem: Americans -- and their number is constantly growing -- have ceased or are ceasing to believe the administration and the White House when they say that by building up U.S. military might the country's security can be safeguarded and a nuclear conflict prevented. To all appearances -- I mean from the statements and slogans of the participants in the movement -- they understand that the continuing escalation of nuclear weapons can lead to an increased risk that a nuclear war could occur. It is the recognition of this risk which is the motivation behind this public movement. Here I would like to cite a statement by a certain American expert who for many years was directly concerned with negotiations on limiting the arms race. He said, I quote: Americans are now experiencing the same fear which lies behind the widespread protests in West Europe. To a considerable extent these protests are a reaction to the assertion that it is possible to wage and even win a so-called limited nuclear war. And this is what the American leaders, as you know, keep repeating in various forms.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, are they not saying that President Reagan has fallen into his own trap? He has intimidated the Americans to such an extent that they have become seriously frightened by the prospect of being drawn into a nuclear war, with all the ensuing consequences.

[Anichkin] Let us not oversimplify things. In essence, you are right. Indeed, the United States has set a course for achieving military supremacy, for destroying the foundations of relations with the Soviet Union on the principle of equality and equal security. They have fantastically increased military expenditure. New generations of weapons, primarily nuclear missile weapons, are being created. This concerns both air-based and submarine-based weapons. Furthermore, totally new weapons systems are being created. They have decided to allocate funds for increasing the number of nuclear warheads. And here we should bear in mind that the United States has virtually walked out of the disarmament talks. It wants to wipe out the SALT I and SALT II treaties. It is not known when it will return to the process of strategic arms limitation.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich, but what about the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe?

[Anichkin] They are still in progress, Valeriy Ivanovich, though there is currently a break in them. But this does not at all mean that the American side is ready to reach agreement. Apart from Reagan's zero option, they do not want to listen to anything or discuss anything. We spoke on this theme last time; I don't believe there is any point in elaborating on the subject now.

[Kosovan] In that case, Oleg Nikolayevich, let us return to the question of the sources, as we might say, of the movement for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

[Anichkin] I would like to stress that the desire of the present negotiations from a position of strength relative to other countries cannot fail to disturb the Americans, for the simple reason that with such an approach a situation of conflict is in prospect. Talk of the possibility of waging nuclear war has indeed seriously frightened the Americans. They have ceased thinking of such a possibility in purely theoretical or abstract terms since the secretary of state recently declared that the United States cannot renounce the possibility of making a first nuclear strike. And attempts to justify such a position have not satisfied the American public in the least. On the contrary, they added fuel to the flames, as they say.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, does it not seem to you that the White House, having sensed the mood of the broad masses, is now trying to maneuver somehow to resume the initiative, even to appear in the role of peacemaking to American and world opinion?

[Anichkin] Well, you see, to fail to sense this mood would be simply impossible. Otherwise, one might appear to be a statesman who completely ignores people's main demands. Furthermore, it seems to me that we should not forget that this fall the mid-term elections for a third of the Senate, the state governors, state legislative assemblies and so forth will be held. Usually the results of these elections are used to judge the trends for the presidential elections. This is the light in which we should view President Reagan's most recent statements, in which he has suddenly begun talking about peace, saying that he desires peace no less than anyone else. But, seriously, his words about peace contradict his deeds. He continues his saber-rattling and whipping up a war psychosis. As for Reagan's attitude toward the demands for a freeze of nuclear arsenals, he recently said the following: It is not acceptable; it is of no benefit to us; it is even dangerous.

[Kosovan] Yet he agreed to the proposal of several senators who proposed their own version of a freeze.

[Anichkin] This is certainly so, this refers to the proposal by Senators Jackson and Warner. But the point is that this proposal did not in the least limit the arms program adopted by the Republican administration. In this respect there is a coincidence of views. Arms first and conduct talks about limiting the arms race afterward.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, to end our talk, I would like to ask you: What is now the main demand of the times?

[Anichkin] Certainly disarmament: the limitation and reduction of nuclear missile weapons of all kinds by means of negotiations. Many Americans say the same. I would again like to quote a statement by a certain eminent American, namely Hans Bethe, a physicist and Nobel prizewinner. He said: The Reagan administration is at present stubbornly reluctant to begin a serious and honest dialogue with the Soviet Union. It refuses to make the slightest concession. Revealing in this respect is its rejection of the Soviet Union's constructive and far-reaching proposals directed toward lowering the threshold of military confrontation in Europe. I, like many Americans, shudder to think of the concept that the more nuclear weapons we have, the stronger our security. The Soviet Union, this physicist said, officially rejects these crazy ideas and calls on us to take part in talks on nuclear arms control. Such statements, it seems to me, reflect the opinion of many Americans.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, excuse me, just one last question. President Reagan recently touched on the question of the possibility of a meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in New York. The paper PRAVDA, as is known, published Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reply to a correspondent of the paper in this connection. What has been the reaction to this in America?

[Anichkin] Well, first of all we ought to recall our position concerning a summit meeting. It was formulated more than 1 year ago at the 26th congress of our party. We favor pursuing an active dialogue with the United States at all levels. The decisive link here is the summit meeting. Such a meeting must be well prepared and conducted in a thorough manner, not just in passing. It should correspond to the great responsibility of our states for the state of affairs in the world and should justify the hopes placed in it. And this was particularly stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent. The reply refers to a specific place and time for holding such a meeting, that is, October, for a meeting in Finland or in Switzerland. The American President, as you see, has needed more than a year to express his approach to a summit meeting. He actually does propose that it should be in passing, in connection with the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. But we are referring to very serious matters, and a corresponding approach is required.

Such meetings must be carefully prepared. The American leaders themselves have said this more than once. In statements by politicians and in press commentaries it is stressed that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting shows the desire of the Soviet Union to achieve practical and considerable results in solving matters in dispute, including the sphere of curbing the arms race.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. Many of our listeners have asked us to continue our discussion of the situation in the West German Social Democratic Party, the SDP. As you know, this party's congress has just ended in Munich. The word "crisis" has probably never been mentioned so often at any congress of the leading FRG parties as it was at the Munich congress of the Social Democrats. There was talk of the economic crisis, the energy crisis, the crisis of the government coalition and the crisis of the Social Democratic Party itself. Viktor Glazunov, our correspondent, will tell us about this in more detail on the telephone from Bonn. Over to you, Viktor Mikhaylovich.

Difficulties for SPD

[Glazunov] The SPD, as the ruling party, is going through a difficult time, because the Federal Republic itself is in a difficult position. Quite recently an island of stability in a capitalist world gripped by crisis, the FRG is now itself in the grip of a crisis, the deepest in the entire postwar period. Unemployment is nearly 2 million, more than there has ever been in the FRG, and there are no signs yet of a way out of the crisis. On the contrary, the official department for labor questions forecasts that during the year unemployment will pass the 2 million mark by a significant margin. All this creates a tense social situation in the FRG. As Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, put it at the congress in Munich, the feeling of uncertainty has taken a firm hold. And perhaps, he added, this is still just the visible part of the iceberg of profound alarm.

The other problem which is arousing great alarm among the FRG population is the missile problem. Should the new American medium-range nuclear missiles be allowed on West German soil or not? The problem of employment and the missile questions were also the key issues at the Munich congress. Moreover, the question of the NATO missile decision, which envisaged the deployment of the lion's share of almost 600 new American nuclear missiles in the FRG was at the center of the congress' attention despite the wishes of the SPD leadership. The leadership's position was to leave the missile topic alone until the fall of 1983, when an extraordinary congress is to meet and determine the SPD's final position on the question of the deployment of the new American missiles.

[Kosovan] Viktor Mikhaylovich, even the preparation for the Congress, however, showed that the majority of the local SPD organizations, including district and even land organizations, wants to determine it now.

[Glazunov] To one extent or another the majority of the resolutions devoted to the question of security submitted at the congress posed the question of reviewing the NATO missile decision. At the congress itself it was not possible to wind up the discussion on this question because many Social Democrats understand that the missile question is of decisive significance for the very existence of the FRG. It is no coincidence that a result of the NATO missile decision was a peace movement unprecedented in its mass nature and in the breadth of its political spectrum, which is above all an antimissile movement. Its slogan is: Atomic death threatens us -- resist it.

As (Mueller) a delegate to the Munich congress from Bremen, stated, implementation of the NATO decision would signify not an increase but, on the contrary, a reduction in the security of the FRG. The Western concept of deterrence, he stressed, amounts in fact to our suicide. At the Munich congress a group of delegates headed by the well-known figures Erhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine submitted a draft resolution providing for a moratorium on the deployment of American medium-range missiles on West German territory.

The voting machinery at the congress, however, worked as if programmed by the SPD leadership. Its position prevailed: a position of which it was said somewhere, drink tea and wait for the fall of 1983.

[Kosovan] But then, as sober people note, the time might be lost, for the fall of 1983 is when the Americans intend to begin deploying their Pershing II and cruise missiles. Preparations for this are already underway. How can such a stance by the SPD leadership, which continues to assert that it is both for detente and for disarmament, be explained? The threat of additional missile arming, Lafontaine said at the congress, cannot serve as a means of achieving disarmament. It is relevant to recall here that several years ago Chairman Helmut Schmidt also adhered to a similar opinion, when he derided as antiquated nonsense the thesis that it is possible to arrive at disarmament via armament.

[Glazunov] At the Munich congress, however, Helmut Schmidt tried to defend this very thesis. He categorically declared his adherence to the NATO missile decision. According to Schmidt, this decision is the height of political wisdom. Thanks to it, he said, it has been possible to obtain the USSR's willingness to hold talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Geneva. But a specialist in military-political questions like Schmidt should know better than anyone else that the USSR was proposing talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe as much as 10 years ago. If the federal chancellor has forgotten this, perhaps he will recall a more recent proposal made by the USSR in the fall of 1979. At that time the USSR proposed talks on medium-range nuclear weapons and declared its readiness on a unilateral basis to reduce some of its weapons if the West did not embark on building up these arms. The answer was the NATO decision of December 1979 on the production and deployment in West Europe of some 600 medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision not only did not help talks, as Helmut Schmidt now asserts, but on the contrary blocked them for several years. Moreover, following this decision there was a marked departure in Washington from the strategy of averting war and a transition to new strategic variants including the waging of a limited nuclear war in Europe.

The instrument for waging such a war is to be the so-called Eurostrategic potential of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. And none of this is secret. It is openly spoken of by American strategists themselves. It is strange and incomprehensible that Bonn does not give this due attention and significance. It is strange and incomprehensible that such an expert on the military-political situation in Europe and the world as Helmut Schmidt should act as the advocate of Reagan's zero option. The man who specially developed the theme of the correlation of forces is supporting a proposal to eliminate the Soviet potential in medium-range weapons while preserving untouched all types of such weapons now at NATO's disposal. Where is the principle of equality and equal security, to which Schmidt said in Munich that he adhered?

[Kosovan] Viktor Mikhaylovich, the second main problem at the Munich congress, as we know, was the problem of employment, that is, the fight against unemployment.

[Glazunov] Many fine words were said about this. The congress promised work for all. The question is just how to implement this promise. The document adopted is more a catalogue of wishes than an effective program of measures. Moreover this document has already received hostile reception from the Social Democrats' partners in the government coalition, the Free Democrats.

The Munich congress is over. The acute problems which the FRG is encountering remain, and the struggle surrounding them will continue and grow. In broad circles of the public, including the Social Democrats, the conviction that more missiles by no means signifies more security and that security matters should be oriented not so much on American but more on their own interests is increasingly gaining ground.

Soviet-Japanese Relations

[Kosovan] Our listener from Smolensk, (Nikolay Yakubov), asks us to talk about Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation.

Well, I dare say it will now be quite correct to turn to this subject. I will remind you that the third roundtable conference of the Soviet and Japanese public ended on 22 April in Tokyo. Among the questions which 500 representatives of the two countries discussed was the expansion of economic cooperation and trade between the USSR and Japan. We have contacted our correspondent in Tokyo, Vladimir Tsvetov, and asked him to talk about the course of the discussion on this question.

[Tsvetov] In the work of the third commission, where Soviet-Japanese trade and economic links were discussed, businessmen from major firms, whose names blaze in neon lights in many cities of the world, heads of small- and medium-sized commercial firms, whose reputations do not go beyond local boundaries and finally, chairmen of trade cooperatives which unite quite minor manufacturers took part. Such a composition of participants in the discussion reflected the structure of Soviet-Japanese trade. Commercial giants deliver complete packages of equipment, complex machines, ships, machine tools and large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. Small- and medium-sized firms and trade cooperatives sell consumer goods to the Soviet Union in exchange for timber, coal and [words indistinct].

[Kosovan] At the roundtable conference, the results of Soviet-Japanese trade in 1981 were of course discussed. What were they?

[Tsvetov] Last year trade turnover between the USSR and Japan exceeded R3 billion, that is, it grew by 11 percent in comparison with 1980. However the participants in the conference had every right to express dissatisfaction with these apparently quite good results. The fact is that despite the increase in trade turnover Japan has fallen from second to fifth place among the trade partners of the Soviet Union. In contrast to West European countries, which act out of consideration for their own economic interests and not of the imperial ambitions of Washington. Japan has obediently sided with the American so-called economic sanctions against the USSR. As a result, merely from the refusal to deliver equipment, for example, for the Urengoy gas deposit, Japan has lost $800 million. The Soviet Union meanwhile has lost nothing. We obtained the equipment we needed from West Europe. Japanese businessmen talked about all of this at the commission.

[Kosovan] Vladimir Yakovlevich, no doubt you talked to some of the Japanese participants in the commission?

[Tsvetov] Yes. Shoichi Yokokawa, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet trade association, gave an interesting interview especially for today's broadcast. Like most of his business colleagues, Yokokawa prefers what is at first glance the dry language of figures to a striking phrase. However, the figures which Yokokawa quoted to me turned out to be eloquent, couched in the most graphic terms. The rate of U.S. economic development in 1980 was -2 percent; that of Britain -2.9 percent; West Germany just a little over 1.5 percent, Yokokawa said, whereas the rate of economic growth of the Soviet Union was almost twice as high as that of West Germany. In other words, it is as if Yokokawa has summed up the result (?as far as that is concerned). The Soviet market is far more stable and consequently more reliable than any other. The United States and West Europe are trying to place the responsibility for the increase in unemployment and the slump in production on Japan, and to close access of Japanese goods to their countries, Yukokawa went on to say. In contrast to this, Japan has never encountered any protectionist measures in the Soviet market. Yokokawa stressed in conclusion: We would have to be stupid not to take advantage of such a feature of Soviet-Japanese economics as their complementary nature, which offers wide possibilities for Japanese exports.

All participants in the commission shared Yokokawa's view and so resolutely a slogan was formulated, expressed in a manner quite unusual for businessmen: Down with economic sanctions; economic sense -- yes, political irresponsibility -- no.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Vladimir Yakovlevich.

SOVIET PRESS EXAMINES ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PRAVDA Weekly Review

PM261407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] These spring days are associated with the rustling of scarlet banners. After celebrating the 112th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, our country and the whole world are now looking forward to International Working People's Solidarity Day on 1 May.

It is deeply meaningful that working people's dreams about the future are today organically bound up with the struggle to strengthen peace. Without feeling confident that the future will be peaceful, people cannot live and work in a calm atmosphere. And it is no accident that so mighty a contemporary force as the international workers movement is an active participant in the antiwar struggle.

Concern for Peace

Throughout the week there has been widespread comment all over the world on L.I. Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question about the possibility of a Soviet-American summit. As is known, it was back last February, in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, that the CPSU Central Committee general secretary advocated an active dialogue between the USSR and the United States, particularly stressing the significance of summit meetings.

At the time, the Republican administration which had just come to power in Washington, engrossed in saber-rattling and anticommunist rhetoric, tried to avoid replying. The Soviet leader is now putting forward a concrete proposal on a Soviet-American summit meeting. It could take place this fall, in October, for example, in some third country, say Finland or Switzerland. In order to fulfill the hopes pinned on it the meeting will have to be well prepared and carried out on a solid basis, not as something incidental to an international forum.

The Finnish and Swiss authorities were quick to report that they would be happy to stage the proposed meeting in their countries. The official reaction from across the Atlantic was that the U.S. President had familiarized himself with L.I. Brezhnev's reply and the proposal would be carefully studied.

Most foreign commentators agree that the Soviet Union has again convincingly demonstrated its sincere desire to solve very important international problems not by confrontation but through constructive political dialogue and that it is really trying to normalize the international situation. Some observers note that whereas the U.S. President confines himself to vague pronouncements on the question and proposes holding an unofficial meeting -- an incidental meeting, moreover -- the Soviet leader wants serious, well-prepared talks capable of producing concrete, positive results. The socialist countries' press and sober-minded Western commentators see the new Soviet proposal as a continuation of the persistent and consistent efforts the Soviet land is making to implement the peace program for the eighties put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

All over the world there is mounting rejection of imperialism's aggressive policy and growing struggle for international security on the basis of strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of all peoples. Mass organizations are playing an increasingly active role in it. A WPC-sponsored international week of solidarity with Afghanistan started on 21 April. All peace-loving, progressive forces wish People's Afghanistan success in its struggle against counterrevolution and in building a new life. They demand an end to all outside aggression by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction against that sovereign country.

An international conference entitled "The Indian Ocean -- A Peace Zone" will be held in Delhi on 23-25 April, again on the initiative of the WPC and other public organizations. Its participants will be faced with a serious question: how to avert the threat to peace and security in Asia posed by U.S. militarist preparations and kindling of new seats of conflict in that area. The Soviet Union consistently supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Forced Concealment

There is something symbolic in the fact that these spring days, days when nature is awakening, there is a mounting wave of popular action on all continents in defense of life on earth. A tide of people's action has swept from the British Isles to the Apennine Peninsula, from the Far East to North America. Peace marches, demonstrations against U.S. nuclear missiles, rallies and seminars on the consequences of nuclear war, petitions to supreme legislative organs demanding an end to the arms race madness -- an antiwar movement involving the broadest public circles, from workers and housewives to churchmen, from young people to very prominent scientists -- have become an important factor in the international situation and in domestic political life in many countries.

Even in the United States, where in terms of size and intensity it used to lag behind Western Europe, the antimilitarist movement has accelerated so much that the experienced and wise commentator J. Reston, who only recently was writing about "distant peals of thunder," is now saying that by fall it will become as big as the movement against the Vietnam war which once swept the country. It is no longer possible to disregard these feelings, simply to ignore them, as the NATO countries recently tried to do....

U.S. President R. Reagan appealed to the nation the other day on the radio and talked about peace. "I am with you," he tried to persuade anxious Americans. "I know that today many people are pointing out the unimaginable horrors of nuclear war," Reagan said. "I welcome this concern." However, it became clear from the rest of the speech that the only kind of peace which suited the U.S. President was one based on the "buildup of our own (U.S. -- note by G. Vasilyev) military might." The President presents Washington's current feverish efforts to gain an arms lead and achieve strategic military superiority over the socialist countries as an attempt to restore an allegedly upset balance of power.

"An attempt to find a defense against criticism of him by the growing movement for a nuclear weapons freeze," was the Washington POST's assessment of the metamorphoses in the White House.

The opponents of detente in the West are starting to actively rebuild the propaganda facade of their dangerous policy of confrontation. Whereas yesterday they were publicly announcing a "crusade" against socialism and national liberation movements, boasting about the gigantic military programs to be implemented and prattling about the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war, today they are beginning to hold their tongues, using vigorous concealment tactics and cunningly juggling with the facts.

The Springs of Crisis

We recognize the relationship between a country's foreign policy and its domestic problems. It has happened more than once in history that governments experiencing serious difficulties at home have embarked on foreign policy adventures provoked by them or, so to speak, "sent from on high" in order to rectify their situation. I was in the British Isles when the British-Argentinian conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands broke out. You should have seen and heard the wave of chauvinism and neocolonialist sentiments, kindled by politikers and the bourgeois press, which sprang up in the country! Diehard Tories were on the rampage in the Palace of Westminster demanding that the "aggressors be taught a lesson."

To the accompaniment of military bands a formidable British armada left Portsmouth for the South Atlantic. The papers wrote that the queen's son, Prince Andrew, was bound for the battle zone on board the aircraft carrier Invincible and that, according to statements from Buckingham Palace, he was "ready to do his duty to his country." True, there were sober-minded people who drew attention to the UN decisions on decolonization and warned about the dangers of the adventure. But their voices were at first drowned in the chorus of war hysteria.

So why is the M. Thatcher government running the risk of a war disproportionate to the importance of the "lost islands"? I think domestic policy considerations played an important part in this. The government is caught in the crossfire between Conservative backbenchers castigating it for being "unprepared" for what occurred and leftwing Laborites warning against dangerous adventures. Having sacrificed Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, one of the more experienced and cautious members of the Cabinet, the Tory leaders decided in a typical fashion to go for broke. They reckoned, "in the event of a victory" to sharply increase their political standing, undermined by economic policy failures and the growing unpopularity of their foreign policy course. And they need this very badly, since a general election is not far off.

Britain is in a complex and troubled period. At the moment, nearly 3 years since the Conservatives came to power, the country is in a state of deepening economic recession, with mass unemployment at 3 million and falling living standards. There is growing tension on the labor and capital front. The seething anger of the poor is making itself felt through risings in the "colored ghettos" of big cities.

"No cruise missiles!" "No Trident!" -- These are the slogans of mass demonstrations by peace supporters in many British cities. The foreign policy of the Thatcher government, which gambles on open hostility to the Soviet Union, the buildup of British nuclear arms and active assistance to the Pentagon in getting U.S. nuclear missiles into Western Europe (160 cruise missiles are to be deployed in the British Isles), is encountering growing criticism from the broadest public and political circles. The British Trade Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Liberal Party rank and file are against this policy.

With a thunderous military fanfare the British Tories intend to silence the voices of doubt, alarm and protest. At the same time, they want the support of chauvinist sentiments in a certain sector of the bourgeoisie suffering nostalgia for the past. But the days of the "empire on which the sun never sets" have gone forever. It is dangerous to "think back while living ahead," British Professor (F. Nortege) warns, urging the helmsmen of the British ship of state to "abandon attempts to revive the imperial past in a new form and to accept the realities of the modern world."

Reaction's Counterattacks

"...The trouble started in the early morning. Soldiers rushed into our house. One of them shouted to my father, 'Out, everybody out, or we'll kill you!' Then there was the sound of gunfire and terrible screams. All I saw was soldiers firing shot after shot, indiscriminately, at women and children." That was the account of a 10-year-old girl called Mercedes who miraculously survived the shooting of the inhabitants of the village of Berrios by punitive forces trained by Americans. This took place the other day, after the election farce in El Salvador.

The "elections" held at gunpoint in that Latin American country on 28 March were intended by the American sponsors to renovate the terrorist junta's facade, make it "respectable" and thus curb U.S. and foreign criticism of the Reagan administration for giving broad military and political support to the bloody regime. But it did not work out the way the Washington directors had intended.

As a result of internecine strife, power passed to a coalition of ultrarightists who call former junta leader Jose Napoleon Duarte a "liberal" (remember that this "liberal" has the blood of 40,000 dead Salvadorans on his hands after 2 1/2 years in power). Fascist-type elements want to see even more savage terror, total bloodletting in El Salvador.

Basically, these aims are by no means odious to Washington. But in this form they are undesirable, since Reagan's Salvadoran policy is being criticized even among the NATO countries' governments. The U.S. papers report that White House special envoy V. Walters, a retired general who has close links with the CIA, has gone to San Salvador. According to the correspondents, he is "stepping up pressure: on the butchers locked in their power struggle in an attempt to "establish order."

Meanwhile, at the U.S. military bases of Fort Bragg and Fort Benning "Green Berets," who underwent training in Vietnam, continue to coach Salvadoran punitive forces. U.S. weapons and combat equipment supplies to San Salvador are being increased. Detailed plans are being drawn up on the banks of the Potomac for armed aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua and overt intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Near East situation deteriorated further this week. Last Wednesday Israel carried out another piratical action against Lebanon. It subjected the capital, Beirut, and other population centers to massive aerial bombing. Even Western press organs described the act of unprovoked aggression as the grossest violation of the cease-fire in the area and of basic norms of international law.

World public anxiety is increased by the fact that the bandit attack was made in conditions where Israeli ground units are massing on the Lebanese border and there is a real threat that they will invade. It is becoming clearer than ever that such piratical actions can only be mounted because the Tel Aviv expansionists are backed by a transatlantic patron -- the United States -- which arms, finances and gives political support to the aggressor.

But no matter how desperately the imperialists and neocolonialists try to "roll back socialism," suppress national liberation movements and "curb" the international working class, the process of the revolutionary renewal of the world is inexorable. No one can halt the people's struggle for freedom, social justice and a peaceful future.

IZVESTIYA Appraisal

PM231155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "One Goal"]

[Text] There is no loftier or more important task facing mankind than the struggle for peace, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. As the policy of confrontation pursued by President R. Reagan's U.S. administration toughens, this goal is taking hold of the hearts and minds of millions of the world's progressive public. The mass demonstrations for peace and against the unleashing of a new war, the creation of associations and movements, the convening of conferences and symposia and so forth for peace and against war in Europe and other countries are an expression of this.

However, Europe has become the center of the antiwar movement. And that is no accident, since the U.S. ruling circles are elaborating plans with extreme cynicism for future military actions which, according to their designs, would be deployed in Europe. And it is natural that the European peoples' antiwar movement should act in the world arena as a vanguard, as an initiator, as an example to the peoples of other continents.

But the danger of war does not loom over Europe alone. The policy of confrontation pursued by the United States essentially covers all continents of the world since the plans for aggression against the Soviet Union include the creation of strongholds in all parts of the world. It involves creating military bases on foreign territories, deploying stockpiles of heavy armaments in various parts of the world, knocking together local military blocs as an auxiliary force for NATO. Within the framework of preparations for nuclear war (and whatever U.S. propaganda may say about its "limited nature", it would inevitably develop into a total war), the United States is proclaiming as "zones of vital interests" vast regions in various parts of the world which, as the real situation has shown, are becoming veritable hotbeds of military tension. Here there is a tendency to augment these zones and hotbeds as measures stemming from U.S. military plans develop. Such hotbeds now exist in the Near East, the Persian Gulf zone, southern Africa and Southeast Asia and recently have been assuming increasingly real form in the Caribbean region.

The peoples of other continents thus feel the danger of war no less than the European peoples. The United states is using every means to draw them too into the arms race, especially since the Pentagon, in some places, is not averse to implementing its military plans at others' hands. The liberated countries' military expenditure is increasing although they are experiencing a great shortage of funds for peaceful development, in particular for supplying the population with food. The U.S. bases on the territories of developing countries and the development of the Rapid Deployment Forces there are all used by the United States to restrict these countries' sovereignty, for them to accept a political system which suits Washington and direct their development in accordance with the U.S. plans for unleashing nuclear war. That is why if the antiwar movement has developed to a lesser extent in Africa, Asia and Latin America than it has in Europe, this is no way means that the peoples of these countries are not struggling against the threat of war and for peace and disarmament. The specific features of the national liberation struggle at the present stage consists of the fact that it inevitably has as one of its components the struggle for peace, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. Here the task of struggling for peace stems objectively from the struggle for the definitive elimination of colonialism, racism and Zionism, for social and economic liberation from the oppression of the international monopolies, for the consolidation of national sovereignty and for the right to dispose of their own natural resources in their national interests.

Indeed, the Arab peoples' just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction hinges on the Palestinian problem, that is the problem of granting the Palestinian people the right to create their own sovereign state on Palestinian soil. Without a solution to this problem there can be no peace in the Near East. Even political circles in West Europe and the United States which do not sympathize with the Palestinian people's national aspirations are now obliged to admit this. Thus the New York TIMES, criticizing the White House and Pentagon policy on the Near East question, wrote recently that "without a solution to the Palestinian problem in this region (that is in the Near East -- V.K.) there can be no lasting peace, and without lasting peace even the separate peace treaty with Egypt will be fragile and unreliable." The Egyptian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH wrote on this subject that without recognition of the Palestinian people's rights "the Near East will remain a powder keg ready to explode at any minute."

Understandably, it is not enough merely to acknowledge the Palestinians' lawful rights. Practical implementation of these rights is needed. But even the statements cited are enough to show that the Palestinian people, while struggling for their legitimate national rights, are at the same time struggling for lasting peace in the Near East and are the vanguard of the Arab peoples' struggle for such a peace. Without victory for the Palestinian people the elimination of the dangerous hotbed of war in the Near East, a hotbed from which a fuse extends to Europe, is consequently inconceivable.

On the other hand, the European peoples, expanding the front of the struggle for peace and against the threat of war emanating from the U.S. policy of confrontation, are vitally interested in all-round support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine who are making their own, very substantial contribution to the struggle for peace.

The hotbed of tension in southern Africa is posing an increasing threat to the existence of neighboring independent African states, not to mention Namibia which is still enslaved by the South African racists. The Republic of South Africa's Armed Forces are constantly making military attacks on Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and other "frontline" states, drawing them into the orbit of a "hotbed of military danger." The South African racists are operating with the direct patronage of the United States while President R. Reagan has called them Washington's "allies" and "friends."

While defending their territory the independent states of southern Africa and primarily Angola are at the same time struggling against the dangerous hotbed of war; that is, they are struggling for peace, for the prevention of the possible extension of the danger or war emanating from the policy of the Republic of South Africa to the entire African Continent. And Zambian President K. Kaunda is right when he stated recently, exposing the military plans of the Republic of South Africa and the United States in southern Africa, that "the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is evidence that Cuba advocates peace. Its goal is to maintain peace. Were it not for Cuba's aid the racist troops would have invaded Angola."

In struggling against the aggression of the Republic of South Africa which is supported by the United States, the Angolan and other peoples of southern Africa together with the European peoples are acting in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and against the unleashing of a nuclear war.

The struggle of the Kampuchean people, supported by all the peoples of Indochina, is not only a struggle for national independence and against attempts to return the country to the time of Pol Pot but also a struggle for peace and against the unleashing of total war. Consequently, the struggle of the peoples of Southeast Asia to eliminate the hotbed of military danger in this region merges with the European peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament and against the threat of nuclear war.

The same applies to the hotbed of the threat of war in the Caribbean region, which is becoming increasingly dangerous before our very eyes. After all, the U.S. ruling circles are essentially trying to turn the Central American countries into their obedient puppets safeguarding the U.S. military's rear if it unleashes a war in the remote European Continent. In this case too there is an extricable link between the European peoples' struggle for peace and the Central American states' struggle for national independence.

In light of the organic unity of the goals of the European fighters for peace and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling against the U.S. hegemonists' encroachments on their national independence, the propagandist designs of the U.S. ruling circles attempting to describe the national liberation struggle as a terrorist movement become even more understandable.

This propaganda is designed to intimidate the West European public with African and Asian "terrorism," especially since present-day West Europe is well acquainted with its own European terrorism and is sick of it. By putting the West European public in an appropriate frame of mind, U.S. propaganda is seeking to drive a wedge between the European antiwar movement and the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to break the unified antiwar front of the peoples of all continents.

On the other hand, the U.S. ruling circles, in their attempt to pin the label of terrorism on the national liberation movements, are thus seeking to justify their support for the most reactionary regimes like the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, the Salvadoran junta, the Israeli Zionists, the Pol Pot supporters and so on and so forth.

However, this propaganda can be called an attempt that uses unsuitable means. The daily practice of the United States and its stooges shows the world public where it should look for the real terrorists. You only have to recall the Israeli authorities' reign of terror in the occupied Arab territories, their barbaric bombing of civilian quarters of the Lebanese capital of Beirut and the attack on Baghdad's peaceful nuclear rearch center; the South African racists' armed onslaughts against independent Angola and their raids against Mozambique and Zambia; the Pol Pot supporters' sorties onto Kampuchean territory from their Thai bridgeheads; and the atrocities of the Salvadorn junta and the counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan.

And however U.S. propaganda may try, it will not succeed in sowing hostility among the fighters for peace and against the danger of a new nuclear war, among the peoples who, by various means and under various conditions, are waging a struggle for one and the same goal -- lasting peace on all continents.

'Pedigree' of Soviet Policy

PM261241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy, rector of the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy: "Lessons of Genoa"]

[Text] Some 60 years have passed since the Genoa conference opened. This was the first international forum in which the Soviet land's representatives participated. At this major conference, Soviet diplomacy for the first time raised important questions dealing with relations among states with different socioeconomic systems, determining ways and means of ensuring European peace and security, disarmament, and involving the peoples of all countries and continents in the solution of international questions.

The convening of the conference was initiated by the Soviet Government which, as far back as October 1921, proposed to Western states the convening of an international conference to discuss economic and financial questions. An indispensable condition for the Soviet side was the great powers' commitment to end all actions threatening the Soviet land's security: in other words, to conclude a general peace with RSFSR and to recognize its government.

A session of the Entente Cordiale Supreme Council was held in the French city of Cannes in January 1922. Its participants adopted a resolution approving a proposal to convene an economic and financial conference.

On the instructions of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee, the Soviet Government began active preparations for the Genoa conference. This work was led by V.I. Lenin personally. He worked virtually every day at questions connected with the Genoa conference preparations. In his notes, V.I. Lenin set out the principled concept of peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems. This concept was based on the idea of defending and strengthening the Soviet land, promoting it in the international arena and reaching compromise and agreement with certain capitalist circles in the interests of peace and socialism.

G.V. Chicherin, people's commissar of foreign affairs, addressed the conference's first plenary session. Interest in his speech was tremendous. Soviet Russia declared for all to hear its adherence to principles of peaceful coexistence.

Lenin's concept of peaceful coexistence was further developed in the twenties when the USSR established whole series of political agreements with the majority of capitalist states. World War II provided new evidence of the potential for fruitful cooperation among states with different social systems. The Soviet Union made tremendous efforts to strenghten the anti-Hitler coalition while simultaneously paying attention to the postwar arrangement of the world on democratic lines.

Under the new historical conditions of the seventies there was a substantial enrichment and expansion of the principle of peaceful coexistence. It now embraces many highly varied spheres of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity and develops along those avenues outlined in general terms at the Genoa conference. The reports of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses, based on Lenin's precepts, put forward a broad program of struggle to eliminate the danger of war and strengthen peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet peace program has exerted a substantial influence on the development of international relations as a whole.

Among Western politicians there have always been quite a few realists who even in the first years of the Soviet state's existence advocated the establishment of businesslike ties with our country. Strictly speaking, international legal recognition of socialism's equal rights with other social systems began as far back as the Rapallo Treaty, concluded between the RSFSR and Germany during the Genoa conference, which penetrated the wall of isolation with which imperialism was trying to surround the young Soviet republic.

However, another 50 years passed before the principle of peaceful coexistence was actually recognized by all the leading capitalist states as the only possible basis for cooperation among states.

This principle was enshrined in the 1 August 1975 peaceful coexistence charter -- the Final Act of the CSCE convened on the initiative and thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

From the first years of the Soviet state's existence, the Communist party strove for all the peoples oppressed by imperialism to be included in the international community on equal terms. At the Genoa conference, Chicherin put forward a proposal, coordinated with Lenin, on convening a world congress with the participation of representatives of all countries and peoples, and on recognizing the right of all peoples to control their own destiny.

Such an idea was not supported by the bourgeois states, many of which possessed extensive colonial empires. Even now, imperialism is making efforts to prevent the developing countries from "escaping" the sphere of its economic supremacy. In the spirit of Leninist principles, the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries consistently support the policy of states freed from colonial dependence.

V.I. Lenin always proceeded from the assumption that peace can only be lasting when it is consolidated by reciprocal contacts, primarily business contacts. Indicating the objective reasons encouraging the bourgeois states to establish economic ties with Soviet Russia, Lenin foresaw that they would not always develop smoothly or without declines or disruptions. Nevertheless, he pointed out "basic economic necessity will lay its own path" and "the development of correct trade relations between the Soviet republic and the capitalist rest of the world will inevitably go ahead."

At the Genoa conference the Soviet delegation stressed the interconnection between economic cooperation plans and peaceful living conditions and the impossibility of achieving general economic restoration in Europe in those days without Soviet Russia's participation.

Pursuing Leninist principles, the CPSU and Soviet state consistently advocate the development of business cooperation with Western countries. Major successes have been achieved on this path. In the past decade, the USSR's trade with its Western partners increased from R4.7 billion to R31.6 billion.

Since Helsinki, about 30 long-term agreements in the trade-economic, industrial and scientific and technical development spheres have been concluded with virtually all the West European states. This development trend cannot be halted by the policy of U.S. ruling circles trying to assume the right to order some states and punish others by making broad use of various economic "sanctions." Such a policy is doomed to failure with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries.

In addition to political detente and mutually beneficial economic cooperation, the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence currently includes military detente as an important component.

The first serious step on the path of the Soviet Union's struggle to reduce arms was made at the Genoa conference. The Leninist peace-loving program put forward at Genoa by the Soviet delegation envisaged putting disarmament on the agenda as a question of "paramount importance."

Throughout its history, the Soviet land has persistently and consistently put forward many disarmament and arms reduction proposals. Considerable successes were achieved during the seventies on the path of limiting and ending the arms race. However, since the beginning of the eighties, U.S. ruling circles have been trying to impose on the world a new and even more dangerous round of the arms race, striving to alter in their favor the balance of military-political forces which has taken shape in the world.

And under these very complex conditions the struggle to reduce the threat of war and curb the arms race was and remains the key avenue of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "We cannot relax this struggle for a single day," L.I. Brezhnev said in his recent speech at the celebratory session in Tashkent to present the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, "and we will wage it...until lasting peace is ensured." Vivid evidence of this is provided by the recent Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his speech at the 17th trade union congress.

The present-day international situation is strikingly different from what it was 68 years ago at the time of the Genoa conference. The Soviet Union is not alone in the struggle for peace. It relies on the help of the world socialist system and is supported by the developing countries, the national liberation forces in general and the workers movements. Mass actions by the West European progressive public for peace and disarmament have recently begun to assume exceptional significance.

Meanwhile, there are certain similarities in the development of international relations in 1922 and now. Both then and now we are dealing with breakthroughs in the evolution of world politics. Now, as then, imperialism's forces are not abandoning their attempts to undermine the socialist system using methods of political and economic blockade and resorting to outright threats.

At such an exceptionally complex moment, the 26th CPSU Congress, relying on Leninist doctrine, analyzed in depth the specific features of the contemporary period of world politics and showed which concrete steps should be taken to ensure security and peace. The Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev are tirelessly waging the struggle to mobilize all the world's peace-loving forces against the threat of war and to preserve peace and everything good achieved in the seventies.

INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE OPENS IN NEW DELHI

LD2320Ø6 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 23 Apr 82

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS -- Representatives of the peace loving public from more than sixty countries, including the Soviet Union, are taking part in an international conference which opened in the capital of the Republic of India today under the motto "The Indian Ocean -- A Zone of Peace".

This forum assembled in a disquietening atmosphere when the most aggressive circles of imperialism and reaction have launched frantic militarist preparations in this vast region, creating a grave threat to peace and security of the littoral states.

Large flotillas of imperialist powers, first of all the United States, armed with nuclear missiles and bombs, sail in the Indian Ocean. About 25 large American military facilities have been set up in the ocean, whereas the strategically situated island of Diego Garcia was turned into the Pentagon's "unsinkable aircraft carrier". Washington also intends to spend an enormous sum of 25 billion dollars in the coming five years to build up its military potential in the Indian Ocean.

The Washington administration's actions heighten tension in that part of the globe, escalate the arms race and threaten peace and international security in the region inhabited by a quarter of mankind. It is not difficult to see that further concentration in the region of large American naval and air forces, construction of new American military bases, deployment of the "iron fist" of U.S. imperialism -- the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, are fraught with irreparable consequences for the destinies of peace and security of peoples in the region. That is why the peoples of the coastal non-aligned nations favour the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. This idea is backed by the overwhelming majority of U.N. member-states. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community invariably give their active support for the idea, firmly favouring the elimination of another seat of imperialist aggression and tension in the world.

The Soviet Union holds a position of principle on the question of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and tranquility. Our country believes that it is necessary to resume a dialogue with the United States on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean, which was unilaterally disrupted by the American administration. The same is served by the new Soviet proposals on reciprocal restriction of naval operations and spreading of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially regions with the busiest sea routes.

"We know, however," the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his message of greetings to the participants in the New Delhi forum, "that the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has its opponents. It is opposed by those who are guided not by the interests of peace and security of the peoples but by the desire to establish their domination over the countries of the Indian Ocean and seek military-strategic subordination of this region."

The peoples in the world have the right to expect that the international conference in the Indian capital will become an important landmark in the struggle of all democratic forces for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

NURIYEV SEES INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER OFFICIAL

PM211333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 16 April Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Prof D. Jelenic (SFRY), president of the International Mineral Fertilizers Center, at the latter's request and had a talk with him on questions of this international organization's activity.

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

BRITISH INTEND TO LAND ON FALKLANDS IN 48 HOURS

LD261422 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] London, 26 Apr, TASS -- The British expedition corps, which reached South Atlantic, intends in the next 48 hours to land on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This was reported today by the PRESS ASSOCIATION agency, referring to Whitehall officials.

A representative of the British Defence Ministry refused to comment on this report.

REPORTAGE FOLLOWING SEIZURE OF S. GEORGIA ISLAND

British Victory Denied

LD261656 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr, TASS -- The Argentine garrison continues defending the island of South Georgia, reports the influential Argentine Radio Rivadavia radio station. It has denied assertions of the British Defense Ministry to the effect that this island, stormed by British landing troops, was occupied by them without any casualties.

According to the radio station's reports, during the landing, four landing-party boats of the British Navy, with twenty marines on board each, had sunk, having hit the mines installed by Argentine vessels around the island. Radio Rivadavia has also reported that during the storming of the island its defenders shot down a British Air Force helicopter.

The broadcast says that to capture a beachhead on the coast -- and this is the only accomplishment of the British troops as a result of two attempts to land an landing party, which continued for over nine hours under cover of artillery barrage and aviation, does not yet mean occupying the island. Fighting continues, stresses Radio Rivadavia.

Prisoners Taken

LD261416 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] London, 26 Apr, TASS -- According to information from government sources, in the course of their operation to seize the South Georgia Island British troops took prisoner 200 Argentine Army men, including 80-90 crew members of the Santa Fe submarine, damaged on Sunday during an attack of British helicopters, London radio and television report.

'War Cabinet' Meets

LD261513 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] London, 26 Apr, TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today held a meeting of the so-called "war cabinet" -- a group of ministers and advisers dealing with the Falkland crisis. Discussed at the meeting was the situation that developed after the seizure of the South Georgia Islands by British troops.

Meanwhile, as is reported by the news service of the ITV television company, the Defense Ministry continues building up forces in the South Atlantic. Another 900 troops aboard the requisitioned civil ship Norland are to join soon a special naval unit near the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Norland is to leave Portsmouth today.

Costa Mendez, Thatcher Remarks

LD270910 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez, has demanded an immediate discontinuation of the British aggression. Speaking at the Organization of American States in Washington, he said Buenos Aires could use its legitimate right to collective defense.

Meanwhile, according to reports from London the Conservative government is coming out with more threats towards Argentina. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that Britain wouldn't stop at further use of force to wrest concessions from Argentina. We possess many alternatives of military action, she said. Mrs Thatcher expressed certainty that the United States would take the side of Britain in her conflict with Argentina.

After the forceful recapture of South Georgia Island on Sunday, the British troops pulled up to the archipelago are preparing for a landing on the Falkland, or Malvinas, Islands.

S. GEORGIA SEIZURE POSES THREAT TO ENTIRE REGION

LD261744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The iron lady, Margaret Thatcher, has by all accounts decided to cut with one stroke a Gordian knot of problems regarding the exacerbation of Anglo-Argentine differences over the Falkland -- Malvinas -- Islands. It may be recalled that over the last few days the Conservative government of Great Britain, under a screen of verbiage about seeking a diplomatic settlement to the conflict, has been stubbornly leading matters to an armed confrontation. And so it has happened! Britain has turned to open combat operations. As expected, the strike was inflicted on the small -- 190-km-long by 64-km-wide -- ice-covered and virtually undefended island of South Georgia. Following the bombardment of the settlement of Grytviken, an assault landing was carried out there. The latest reports from Buenos Aires say that about 140 Argentine Marines, in the face of superior enemy forces, abandoned their occupied positions, retreated deep into the island and are continuing to resist.

In the opinion of specialists Britain's seizure of South Georgia has two objectives: to create a bridgehead for a subsequent possible invasion by British Armed Forces on the Falklands -- Malvinas -- and by hook or by crook to show the correctness of the hard, imperial course of the Thatcher-headed Tory Cabinet. Directly connected with this is the campaign of military psychoses and chauvinist hysteria that has been generated in the country.

The landing on South Georgia, the TIMES notes, markes the beginning of a new and potentially more dangerous phase in the conflict. Another influential bourgeois organ of the press, the FINANCIAL TIMES, says the explanations offered by the government of the motives by which it decided, in point of fact, to start a war against Argentina are "extremely doubtful."

The adventurist policy of Margaret Thatcher, who has banked on military force in the Anglo-Argentine conflict, has led to resolute protests throughout Great Britain. Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has called this step by the Tory Cabinet "dangerous and provocative." He drew particular attention to the fact that nuclear weapons are on board the vessels of the British naval armada. McLennan, general secretary of the British Communist Party, sharply condemned the government's actions.

The escalation of combat operations which Great Britain is now undertaking represents a danger not only to Argentina but to all the countries of the Latin American regions. The presence of British naval forces in the territorial waters of the continent jeopardizes the cause of peace and security in this region, a statement by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry points out, in particular. The Venezuelan Government resolutely condemns Britain's attempts to keep its colonial possessions by any means, even including the use of force, the document says.

THATCHER DISCUSSES BRITISH POSITION ON CONFLICT

LD270944 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] London, 27 Apr, TASS -- British Premier Margaret Thatcher, speaking on the BBC "Panorama" television program, touched upon various aspects of the Conservative government's position on the Anglo-Argentine conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Margaret Thatcher, specifically, directly intimated that the Tory government still regarded military force as the lever for diplomatic concessions from Argentina. She tried to place the entire blame for the lack of progress in reaching a diplomatic solution of the conflict on the Argentine side.

Margaret Thatcher emphasized that force must be used unless there was a negotiated settlement. She said that Britain had many options of military operations and expressed confidence that the United States would side with Britain in the conflict with Argentina.

AFP REPORTS SOVIET STAND ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

NC271230 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has told Argentina that it would "take measures" to ensure that the Falklands would not return to their colonial status under Britain, which it described as "inadmissable", an Argentine diplomatic source said here today. The source would not give details of these measures, but it is believed that the Kremlin has decided to give all-out support to Argentina in the diplomatic battle over the South Atlantic islands. There were no indications for the moment that Moscow had decided to make any kind of commitment on logistical or military aid.

The source said the Soviet assurances were given to Argentine diplomatic representatives here yesterday, the day after Britain took back the island of South Georgia.

They came as no great surprise: On April 11 the party newspaper PRAVDA had accused British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of resorting to "gunboat diplomacy" in a bid to "cover up her government's serious failures."

The Kremlin's decision marked a hardening of the Soviet position since the USSR abstained in a crucial vote on the Falklands in the United Nations Security Council. The abstention apparently irritated the Argentinians.

HAIG SPEECH PUTS 'OPEN PRESSURE ON ARGENTINA'

LD270946 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Apr, TASS -- The consultative conference of foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Organization of American States (OAS), which opened its proceedings here, passed a resolution calling for refraining from the use of force in the Anglo-Argentinian conflict and the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere.

The session had been convened at the request of the Argentine Government to discuss the question of putting into operation the machinery of the inter-American treaty on reciprocal assistance in connection with the Anglo-Argentine crisis over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The terms of the treaty, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 1947, envisage assistance by all states in the Western Hemisphere to that country of the region threatened by outside aggression.

The speech by United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig who once again declared that the application of the treaty on reciprocal assistance was out of place and ineffective was assessed here as open pressure on Argentina.

ZORIN COMMENTARY ON ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

LD262020 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] So, the Anglo-Argentine military conflict has become a fact. London has given the order to open fire. In the South Atlantic today one can hear the roar of explosions, which are echoing loudly throughout the world. Days of diplomatic efforts to prevent combat operations have still not been successful. Why? A whole number of reasons present themselves. First, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig took upon himself the basic self-styled, if you will pardon the expression, mediatory mission in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Why should Haig undertake this mission and not the United Nations? The answer to that question is clear. It was obvious both to London and Washington that the United Nations would be obliged in this conflict to proceed from the General Assembly's resolution of December 1965 which demanded that Britain grant independence to its colonies and island possessions. The Falkland Islands were especially mentioned at the time. The declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted by the 15th session of the UN General Assembly, was never annulled. Consequently, from the viewpoint of the neocolonialists, in this instance the United Nations is not a suitable forum for the implementation of their plans. As far as the work of Haig in these critical days is concerned, one cannot help but ask oneself the question: What is he really trying to be -- a diplomat or a five-star American general, former NATO commander, who wants to spread his sphere of activity to the southern Atlantic as well? Facts back up the latter description.

Washington and London have joined forces in their efforts to teach the third world countries a lesson and to restore the policy of the mailed fist. Another reason for the failure of diplomacy is the fact that London has not shown any noticable interest in a peaceful solution to the conflict. The point at issue here is not just the fact that Margaret Thatcher's personal political destiny is at stake, and that the British Tories, with the aid of military adventure, are now trying to detract the attention of the British public from the complete failure of their political and economic course. Not a farsighted calculation, but, as they say, a drowning man clutches at straws.

Naturally, the question today arises: What happens next? The escalation of combat operations is fraught with great dangers and especially to those who provoke them. The correlation of military forces is not just a matter of numbers of ships and planes, but also those real conditions in which they operate: remoteness from main bases, the cost of bringing in reinforcements and supplies, and many other things. But even that isn't the main thing; the main thing is that in our time political problems cannot be solved with the assistance of naval squadrons. Today's colonialists, whether they like it or not, should be convinced of that.

U.S. HELPS PAKISTAN REALIZE NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

PM221321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 3

[V. Aistov article: "Islamabad Is Eager To Join the 'Nuclear Club'"]

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq's military regime is completing the long road to the acquisition of nuclear weapons which began with nuclear power research approved by Pakistan's government back in 1972. The degree of readiness for the first explosion of a nuclear device is assessed differently by specialists. And that is only natural, since the nuclear program is surrounded by a heavy curtain of secrecy which cannot be penetrated even by the prestigious International Atomic Energy Agency, since it has no opportunity to install additional cameras and measuring instruments to increase the guarantees of monitoring of the 135-megawatt nuclear reactor near Karachi. Available data makes it possible to draw the conclusion that in Pakistan everything is ready for Islamabad to become another possessor of nuclear weapons. The analysis "Special Prediction of National Intelligence 31 - 81" prepared by the U.S. CIA and completed in December 1981 drew the conclusion that Pakistan could explode a nuclear device in the next 3 years. The report asserts that Pakistan will continue to produce and stockpile fissionable material which could be used to produce nuclear weapons. Experts are inclined to think that existing stockpiles of nuclear raw materials are sufficient for the manufacture of four or five nuclear bombs a year.

Pakistan's transformation into a nuclear power will further exacerbate the situation in that region of Asia -- which is very important for the destinies of peace -- since it will intensify the Pakistani generals' ambition of playing a leading role in the region and throughout the Islamic world. The Pakistani rulers, relying on U.S. military-political support and on nuclear weapons, could unleash new armed conflicts threatening peace and security not only in Asia but throughout the world.

At present Islamabad is concerned with seeking effective, multipurpose means of delivering nuclear weapons. It must be said that the Pakistani generals' endeavours in this direction have not been unsuccessful. There is already an order for 40 American-made F-16 fighter-bombers. An agreement on the delivery of these planes, which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons, has already been signed. Some military experts believe that Islamabad already has an alternative delivery vehicle for nuclear weapons in the form of Chinese-made missiles supplied to the Pakistani Army on the basis of a secret agreement on cooperation in the nuclear missile sphere concluded in Islamabad soon after the visit there last summer by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. A third source from which Islamabad plans to obtain delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons has also become known. Representatives of the Pakistani Defense Ministry and the West German missile firm Otrag have reached agreement on the sale of a large consignment of medium-range missiles to the Pakistani Army. It is assumed that the next step will be the construction of a plant in Pakistan for the assembly of missiles from components manufactured by the West Germans. In the future Islamabad intends to launch full-scale production of missiles on its own territory using an autonomous closed cycle, so as to make itself "self-sufficient" in this sphere.

As a military dictator, Ziaul Haq relies on the army, for which he does not grudge resources. Expenditure for military purposes has increased from 9.67 billion rupees in fiscal 1977-78 to 17.71 billion rupees in the current fiscal year. The Pakistani army is counting on military deliveries of American weapons worth many billions. There is already an agreement for Islamabad to receive a consignment of F-16 fighter-bombers and also weapons for ground forces this year. Pakistan intends to rearm more than 20 divisions.

General Ziaul Haq, who gives interviews willingly and makes numerous foreign trips to popularize his military rule, manages to worm his way out of answering questions about Pakistan's nuclear program. When the questions are direct, he confines himself to ambiguities and vague arguments. Thus in an interview for the ANATOLIA news agency last November, Ziaul Haq stated that "the world's future lies in nuclear technology and Pakistan is doing all it can to create that technology." From that generally true premise he moved on to speculations about how the "atom bomb has no nationality." The conclusion must obviously follow from this that the Pakistani nuclear bomb has no nationality either, and that therefore the military regime bears no responsibility for creating it. Thus, with reservations, the military regime's right to join the possessors of nuclear weapons is acknowledged. Sometimes, for instance at a Rome press conference on 20 January, General Ziaul Haq tries to present himself in the role of a peacemaker who is sickened by the very idea of the possibility of nuclear weapons entering the Pakistani Army's arsenals. By all appearances General Ziaul Haq's peacemaking remarks are outright lies, evidently coordinated with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and intended to deceive U.S. public opinion and Congress.

As is known, the U.S. Congress, which adopted the "Symington-Glenn amendment," once had a negative attitude to the possibility of deliveries of American weapons to states producing or planning to produce nuclear weapons. The White House and the State Department, in order to appease the congressmen, thought up the fairy tale that the possibility of obtaining large-scale military and economic aid to the tune of $3.2 billion would restrain Islamabad's nuclear ways. When these talks were in full swing Secretary of State A. Haig came out in support of the view that U.S. military deliveries would appease the Pakistani leaders' nuclear appetites. The same thesis was repeated, in a report to Congress on the results of the talks, by Haig's deputy J. Buckley, calling on congressmen to sanction military and economic aid to Islamabad. The congressmen considered it possible to satisfy this request not least because they agreed with a condition permitting the ending of military deliveries and financial and economic aid in the event of the Pakistani ruling regime's exploding a nuclear device all the same and becoming the possessor of its own nuclear bomb.

Washington has expressed no particular displeasure in connection with the fact that other countries are conniving at Islamabad's nuclear ambitions. The impression is created that a rearmed Pakistan with, moreover, nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles falls within the pattern of U.S. strategic interests. But here no account is taken of the security interests of Pakistan's neighbors, in particular India which, on the basis of the historical experience of three wars with Pakistan, is justifiably distrustful of any measures aimed at an excessive increase in the Pakistani Army's offensive might. Indian military experts believe that the stockpiling of weapons in Pakistan's arsenals will inevitably lead to the disruption of the established correlation of forces in the region. They do not share the optimism displayed by Washington, which is inclined to believe that it will be able to control the potential aggressor's machine -- a machine created with U.S. military and financial assistance.

But various kinds of tricks are already being practiced with the aim of misleading world public opinion. In particular, preparations are under way for possible nuclear explosion to be carried out in other countries. Beijing gave its consent in principle during Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan. There is nothing surprising about this turn of events, since Islamabad's nuclear developments are no secret to the Chinese.

A number of recent reports indicate that the Pakistani leaders may try to explode a nuclear device on the firing ranges of some friendly Islamic country -- for instance Turkey. In any event the first steps in this direction are not being taken without Washington's consent. As the American journal ATLANTIC reported, high-ranking U.S. intelligence staffers and American Government officials are encouraging Turkey and Pakistan to cooperate in nuclear developments, promising them assistance to the extent of operational leadership.

According to the Pakistan PRESS INTERNATIONAL, during the U.S. visit last year by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger promised to send specialists to Pakistan to help carry out a nuclear test.

By all appearances, weapons deliveries from the United States will continue even after Pakistan explodes its nuclear device. Powerful companies with influential lobbies in Congress have an interest in exporting weapons. You do not have to be a great prophet to see how hard it will be to cancel the decision adopted earlier on military deliveries to Islamabad. Congressmen themselves suspect this. In particular, Senator A. Cranston, one of the leading critics of Pakistan's nuclear program in Washington, after the White House consented to deliver weapons to Pakistan, considered it possible to declare: "If I were Pakistan's leader I would think that this step means that I can explode a bomb, and U.S. aid will continue."

By all appearances General Ziaul Haq is of the same view.

These actions by the U.S. administration once again confirm the hypocrisy of American policy, which verbally supports the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty, but in practice undermines that treaty. The U.S. administration, in pursuing the selfish goals of military-political domination, is not only sacrificing the nonproliferation treaty but is promoting the development of a new phenomenon which is extremely dangerous to mankind -- a nuclear arms race among developing countries.

SOVIET DELEGATION IN KABUL FOR REVOLUTION DAY

LD261730 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal today received a Soviet party and government delegation, led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Valentin Makeyev, who came here to attend the celebrations of the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan Ali Keshtmand, members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and also the USSR Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Fikryat Tabayev were present at the meeting which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Greetings From Soviet Leaders

LD261507 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Message of Congratulations From Soviet Leaders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union will continue to give the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan comprehensive assistance in the development of its national economy and culture, in the struggle against armed intervention and other forms of imperialist interference from outside and in ensuring a just political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have stated. They have sent a telegram of contratulations to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, on the occasion of Afghanistan's national holiday, the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution.

"The national-democratic revolution carried out by the people of Afghanistan in 1978 under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party marked the country's sharp turn from backwardness to comprehensive progress. Its victory provided the necessary conditions for tackling the country's socio-economic problems in the interests of the working people," the telegram reads.

"We point out with satisfaction," the Soviet leaders stress, "that after the victory of the April Revolution Soviet-Afghan relations have been filled with a qualitatively new content and become relations of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity, which has been reflected in the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation concluded on December 5."

Afghan Reply

LD261501 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Afghan Leaders' Message to Soviet Leaders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr, TASS -- The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have declared that the Afghan people regard the all-round aid rendered to them by the Soviet people in building a new life and defending the national independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as "the supreme manifestation of fraternal international revolutionary solidarity of the great country of Lenin with the Afghan revolution and the Afghan people."

In their reply message to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov the DRA leaders expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution.

"Following the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, relations between our countries received a qualitatively new content, became relations of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation," the message says. "Development of these relations is an important factor of consolidating Afghanistan's independence, serves the cause of peace and security in Asia. The basic principles of Afghan-Soviet relations, inviolable friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union found expression in the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation of 5 December 1978."

PDPA Slogans

PM221421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Kabul, 13 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has published the PDPA Central Committee's slogans for the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The document points to the need for all PDPA members to strengthen party unity, rally around the Central Committee, consolidate ties with the country's working people and wage a tireless struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution, and to ensure the prosperity of Afghanistan's working people.

The slogans highly appraise the results of the PDPA national conference.

The PDPA Central Committee appealed for a strengthening of the alliance between workers and peasants and for them to make an active contribution to the development of the country's economy. The document contains an appeal to DRA Armed Forces servicemen, trade union members, young people and to all the republic's patriots to wage an unswerving struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution, expose the plots and intrigues of imperialism and reaction and defend Afghanistan's independence and freedom. The need for unity among all ethnic groups and tribes and for them to follow a policy of mutual trust, peace and cooperation is pointed out in particular.

The document stressed the importance of strengthening the unshakable friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, friendship with whom has become the symbol of national independence and territorial integrity and ensures the building of a new society. The DRA will develop relations with all socialist countries and international workers and national liberation movements throughout the world and will firmly follow a policy of nonalignment and peaceful cooperation and of strengthening friendly relations and cooperation with all countries and progressive international organizations, the slogans stressed.

Moscow Meeting

LD262056 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet people firmly declare for a strengthening of Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence, for strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship. They wrathfully condemn the attempts of imperialism and reaction at preventing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from independently outlining and pursuing its policy, said Sergey Antonov, chairman of the USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society, USSR minister. He was addressing a celebration meeting here today devoted to the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The Soviet people, the speaker stressed, is firmly convinced that the process of revolutionary transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is irreversible. Soviet-Afghan relations are indestructable, as they are based on the firm foundation of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, said Sergey Antonov.

In recent years, Sergey Antonov said, Soviet-Afghan relations have been filled with a new content and become truly fraternal. This was graphically manifest also in the course of the current international week of solidarity with Afghanistan in the Soviet Union.

Addressing the meeting, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR Habib Mangal expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for all-round assistance and support rendered by it to the Afghan people in building a new society and in defending the revolutionary gains. He pointed out that the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world side with Afghanistan in its struggle for independence.

TASS Observer

LD262104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- The Afghan people, and with them all their friends, tomorrow mark the glorious national occasion of the DRA -- the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. This revolution was a turning point in the history of ancient Afghanistan, which began the revolutionary movement from feudal backwardness to progress.

Thanks to the untiring activity of the PDPA, no one in Afghanistan today is indifferent to the fate of the revolution, the fatherland, its independence and sovereignty. The wish of millions of Afghan patriots to make their contribution to the implementation of the tasks of the revolution is reflected in the formation of the National Fatherland Front, which aims its efforts at the active transformation of life in the DRA.

The successes of the Afghan people would be greater yet if they did not have to divert their efforts to repulsing the aggression of imperialist and reactionary forces within the bounds of the undeclared war against the DRA. In this struggle the Afghan people are supported by a desire to remain independent and defend their sovereignty, as well as by the all-round fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This help is to be found in the development of the economy and culture of Afghanistan, in the struggle against armed and other forms of imperialist intervention from outside, as well as in the matter of a political settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan. This internationalist aid is a guarantee of the further successes of the DRA in carrying out the tasks of the April Revolution.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

LD261802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of May.

ROMANOV MEETS WITH TROUNG CHINH IN VIENTIANE

LD261304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, which is in Vientiane to take part in the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, met today with the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A warm, friendly conversation took place. Also today the CPSU delegation visited the museum of the revolution in Vientiane and then acquainted itself with the sights of the Lao capital.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PREPARATIONS FOR LAO CONGRESS

LD261054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2233 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- In the complex conditions of postwar construction, the working people of Laos under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], have today made tangible strides along the road to socialism in the 6 years of the republic's existence. The First 5-Year Plan for the country's socioeconomic development has been developed and is being implemented. Multilateral links between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other fraternal states are developing and gaining strength. PRAVDA writes about this in connection with the LPRP congress which is opening in Vientiane.

Writing on the preparations for the congress, the paper notes that the LPRP is the kernal of the Front for the National Construction of Laos, a mass organization uniting all strata of the country's population. Up to September 1975 when the party was conducting its work underground, the communists effected their leadership of the revolutionary movement through this broad national front, which until 1979 bore the name of the Patriotic Front of Laos. Now the front is carrying out the task of unifying and drawing together all Laotians around the LPRP and the people's power in order to put into effect the party's general line toward building socialism bypassing the capitalist stage of development.

As the party of the working class, the LPRP bases its activity on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the fraternal countries of socialism. It enjoys great international authority. Its links with the fraternal parties of socialist states, the international communist and workers' movement, and national liberation bodies are broad and multifaceted.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES LE DUAN MESSAGES TO BREZHNEV

VCP Congress Conclusion

PM220851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev,

I am genuinely grateful for your warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of our party's fifth congress and my reelection as general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee.

The Fifth VCP Congress set our entire party and the Vietnamese people enormous tasks relating to the successful continuation of socialist building, the reliable defense of the socialist motherland, and the consolidation of our friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. We are firmly convinced that through their own efforts and with the support and multifaceted assistance of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries and their friends worldwide the Vietnamese people are sure to successfully fulfill the tasks specified by the congress.

The Vietnamese Communist Party and people are determined to do their utmost to ensure that the great friendship, militant cohesion and all-round cooperation between our two countries' parties and peoples, which we prize, continue to flourish.

On behalf of my VCP Politburo and Central Committee comrades elected at the fifth congress, I extend best wishes to you, to the other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and to the communists and all the people of the fraternal Soviet Union.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee

Le Duan Birthday

PM220813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev,

I received with joy your sincere congratulations on the occasion of my birthday. I extend cordial thanks for the friendly attention shown by you, leading party and state bodies, communists and the people of the fraternal Soviet Union.

The recently held 5th congress of our party placed grandiose and important tasks before the entire party and the people linked with the successful continuation of the construction and reliable protection of the socialist motherland, the intensification of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and contributing to the struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

I am ready to devote all efforts to this noble cause, to the invariable consolidation and development of the great friendship and fraternal cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries.

I wish you good health and new successes in your responsible work.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee

TV DOCUMENTARY DEVOTED TO POLISH SITUATION

LD250044 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 23 April broadcasts a 90-minute documentary on recent events in Poland, entitled "Hard Times in Poland" and presented by Vladimir Dunayev.

The documentary opens with a recording of the 13 December 1981 martial law declaration in Poland, while the screen shows film of military vehicles on the streets at night and Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski chatting with troops. Dunayev then states:

"A new era of tranquillity, hope and confidence began for Poland in December. The counterrevolution did not succeed. The country slowly began to edge away from the abyss into which attempts had been made to plunge it. The plans for Poland had been prepared over many years. Considerable sums had been allocated for them, but these plans were wrecked in the course of one night. So said Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"This is from Solidarity instructions discovered in Mazowsze region: 'Principles of action under martial law conditions' -- soldiers should leave their units, bringing their weapons with them, and report to the nearest Solidarity point. That, it turns out, is what the NATO forecasters were counting on; that is what had been fed into their computers. But the Polish Army proved loyal to its oath, trustworthy and monolithic."

As the screen shows film of Polish citizens bringing gifts to Polish soldiers, Dunayev continues: "The special services also blundered and miscalculated in their assessment of the attitude of Poles to the introduction of martial law. Poland had become sick to death of anarchy, plunder and stagnation, and heaved a sigh of relief. And it was grateful to the soldiers." Film footage of Poles being interviewed on the street is shown, as Dunayev reports that they said supplies in the shops had definitely improved, although the situation could be better.

Dunayev then continues: "The country began to learn the details of the plot of the counterrevolution. The contents of the 49 regional headquarters of Solidarity could barely be crammed into 700 sacks, and half the documents have not yet been analyzed; interesting instructions could still be found there. But what has already been discovered is enough. The confederate stormtroopers from Katowice reported that they would be ready for action on 15 December. The guards from Poznan reported on how the training of militants was progressing."

Footage of guns, ammunition and other weapons, which Dunayev says were captured from secret caches, are then shown. Dunayev states that Solidarity had a secret map of the town of Rzeszow, on which such key installations as the city party committee, the army commandant's office, the militia headquarters and the post office were marked in code for the benefit of the Solidarity guards.

The secret arms and maps did not appear immediately, he states, but the secret plans existed from the very beginning. In the autumn of 1980, the Coordinating Commission, the kernel of the future directorate which was to take charge of Solidarity, met in Szczecin. The camera shows film of each commission member being introduced to the audience: Marian Jurczyk, who, Dunayev states, was later to "make public demands for the construction of a gallows for members of the government and Sejm deputies," Lech Walesa; Stanislaw Zawada; Zbigniew Bujak, who was "nicknamed the 'Warsaw stormtrooper' -- within a year he would be training militants to seize the television station;" Andrzej Slowik; Jacek Kuron, "the godfather of the counterrevolution, head of the clan of dissidents from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee];" and Professor Geremek.

Dunayev continued: "This is the center of the counterrevolution that began forming around Solidarity. A speech was made by Stanislaw Zawada, a machine operator at the Lenin metallurgical works in Krakow. But he was to prove unsuitable. He soon began to feel that the trade union was being turned into a political battering ram. Zawada went on to call for the removal of the advisers Kuron, Michnik and Geremek, but they got rid of him instead." In exactly the same way, Dunayev states, but even sooner, Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, who had signed the Jastrzebie agreement with the government on behalf of Silesian miners, was kicked out of Solidarity because he "wanted to keep the trade union a trade union." The screen shows an interview with Sienkiewicz, who speaks in Polish. According to a superimposed translation in Russian, Sienkiewicz states that the actions of Solidarity led to the creation of an "alternative Politburo" composed of people using the spontaneous workers' movement for their own machinations.

Dunayev then resumes his narrative: "They had been waiting for their moment, for their chance, for a long time, and had managed to set up a ramified structure and picked dissidents from the shop floor. For the professionals of the counterrevolution, a flare-up of dissatisfaction by part of the working class served as a long-awaited windfall, a gift of fortune. Illegal antistate organizations immediately began to come out from underground. Naturally, they could not admit to workers what their real aims were, but from the word go they acted purposively, clandestinely and in coordination with the intelligence centers of NATO."

On 13 March 1981, Dunayev continues, the traffic militia stopped a Fiat with a faulty turn signal in Lomianki, near Warsaw. The car was found to be crammed with pamphlets and leaflets of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), "the most militant of all the subversive groups." From the outset of the crisis, members of the confederation "had infiltrated strike committees and, subsequently, the Solidarity leadership." It emerged that the subversive literature was being transported by Lesley Sternberg, third secretary at the Consular Department of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, who "worked as an agent of the Polish section of the CIA." She had been collecting addresses of members of the security services from Solidarity and KPN activists, passing on CIA instructions and making an inventory of arms and explosives in the possession of militants. Sternberg was hastily recalled, and the U.S. Embassy requested that the "irrefutably established link between Solidarity advisers and U.S. intelligence," which "could have opened people's eyes," not be made public.

"The affair," Dunayev says, "was kept secret for almost a year. Behind the American request was a threat to put pressure on the Western banks which were just then considering a proposed deferment of interest payments of Poland's debts. These debts hung over the country, providing a temptation to borrow even more from the Western pawnbrokers, tying the hands of the security bodies and inviting the counterrevolution to act openly under the protection of Poland's debt obligations."

Dunayev goes on to say that Zbigniew Romaszewski, a Solidarity adviser, secretly passed KSS/KOR documents to Michael Anderson, second secretary of the Political Section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, who also quietly left the country. (Zenon Celegrad), a Polish radio operator, supplied classified information to U.S. intelligence, including details of Poland's air defences: CIA officer Peter Burke, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy, was caught making the pickup in the dead of night.

As the screen shows footage of a Polish diplomat, Walewski, weeping at his recent trial, Dunayev explains that Walewski had spied for "a certain foreign power," betraying his country for $29,000, FR500, 3,000 piasters and Z192,000. He then mentions several other Poles involved in similar incidents, and continues:

"It was not just the fifth column that was in operation. The siege of Poland was a massive one, involving the stranglehold of loans and the penetrating radiation of radio broadcasts.

"Everything Polish began to be noticed at the openings of cultural events in the West. Polish self-esteem was flattered and pride encouraged in order to produce nationalism. Poland was seen as a likely victim, she was sensed to be weak. And contacts, personnel and credits were used when the opportunity arose, when a difficult period began for People's Poland. The Solidarity militants, 'sergeants,' 'guards,' bodyguards and special spokesmen, and whatever else they were called, acquired practice and training in the whirlwind of strike terror. It was decided to use it to ruin the country and to bleed it dry. That is what the NATO intelligence centers wanted. But what about the Poles, those who had joined Solidarity -- how could they be making a hole in the ship they had to sail on themselves? After all, the hole would have to be repaired by those same hands. How was it that a considerable number of people were deceived and drawn into the dangerous maelstrom of strikes?

"Evidently there were numerous reasons, but particular exasperation, particular dissatisfaction was evoked by the wave of speculation which swept the towns. Bourgeois ideals and idols were glorified. Never before had private traders had such a field day. Millionaires made their appearance, and not just clandestine ones. Success in the market began to be more highly regarded than success at work. The working class, with its sharpened sense of social justice, could not fail to feel the falseness and abnormality of the situation. It was not socialism, but lack of socialism, that brought disappointment to Poland.

"Certain tendencies in the development of the Polish People's Republic, particularly in the sphere of ideology and the economic policies of the former leadership, had over a number of years given rise to anxiety on the part of our party's Central Committee. This was stated to the Polish leaders during summit talks and at other meetings. Unfortunately, these friendly warnings were not taken note of. They were ignored, as was sharp criticism levelled from within the PZPR itself. As a result, a profound crisis erupted in Poland.

"The crisis became so agonizing and damaging because the counterrevolution made wide use of the difficulties that had arisen. The analysis made by the party of Polish Communists was confirmed: Every organized opposition force in Poland sooner or later becomes a center around which all reactionary and antipopular currents, including fascist-type elements, become concentrated."

According to Dunayev, the leadership of Solidarity was turning into a Mafia. One of the members of Lodz Solidarity had seven convictions for robbery. In the struggle for power within Solidarity, there was bitter infighting among the various godfathers and the different Solidarity factions. As the screen shows a picture of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa lying in bed, Dunayev says Walesa himself admitted that "our union is dangerous; if it had prisons, it would already be sending people to them." Solidarity began to receive enormous sums of money, Dunayev states, from supporters abroad and local millionaires who were "delighted with the lads from Solidarity."

Dunayev then asserts that the Poznan branch of Solidarity got its hands on money from the Italian earthquake relief fund and that Solidarity officials used trade union funds for their own private expenses and paid themselves exorbitant salaries. People began to realize that strikes were causing shortages in the shops and many began to leave Solidarity.

Film of Zielona Gora plant appears on the screen as Dunayev explains that so few Solidarity members remained in the plant that the plant's Solidarity chairman was asked to return to his job, as a result of which Solidarity called a voivodship-wide strike. A workers meeting at the plant criticized the chairman and Solidarity's strike call, with one speaker noting that a Solidarity member had told him that the time would come when PZPR members would "eat their party cards," referring, as Dunayev explains, to the custom practiced by "bandits in the early years of people's power" of forcing Communists to eat their cards before killing them. Everyone at the meeting decided to leave Solidarity.

Solidarity headquarters decided to block coal supplies in Poland, disrupting deliveries and leaving kindergartens unheated, Dunayev continues. Comrade Jaruzelski arrived in Silesia personally to spearhead the "battle for coal," about which a whole separate film could be made. Standard-bearing demonstrators -- Solidarity advisers, their bodyguards, militant students, schoolchildren playing at conspirators, pro-Pilsudski elements -- took to the streets. A sit-in at Warsaw's higher fire brigade officers' college was ended without bloodshed by the militia. Militants had planned to deliver an ultimatum to the government calling for radio and television to be handed over to Warsaw Solidarity and for the Sejm to be dissolved. When floods hit the country in December, the army came to the aid of the stricken population, but the natural calamity was as nothing compared to the manmade disaster which had struck Poland.

Dunayev says that the Solidarity presidium openly declared its aims in Radom at the beginning of December. Lech Walesa said that "confrontation is unevitable; we must lead the people, we must say 'we love you, we love socialism, we love the Soviet Union' but at the same time we must go about our own business and wait, for confrontation will come." He stated that the struggle for the transfer of power must be "won at any cost." Other speakers called for the creation of storm groups and declared that power must be seized.

"They were bent on taking power, changing the social system and repudiating Poland's allied agreements and obligations," Dunayev asserts. "They had already drawn up maps and plans for their assault, they had already outlined how they were going to grab power." The Radom plan, he continues, had to be approved at a meeting of the National Commission in Gdansk on 11 and 12 December. On the first day, the Radom plan was agreed on in principle, only the timing remained to be decided. Some advocated 17 December, others wanted 21 December in order to have more time to prepare. A general strike was to coincide with operations by militants in Warsaw and voivodship towns. Bloodshed was to be provoked, sparking disturbances and opening the way for an attempt to seize power. The Gdansk meeting ended late, at 0050, on 13 December.

Little did those taking part in the meeting know, Dunayev continues, that their plans had been foiled, that martial law had been introduced 50 minutes earlier. He goes on to state that military commissars took charge of offices and enterprises, and the worst was over. "The Polish Army provided a bridge across a critical period of modern Polish history."

The screen shows footage of Dunayev visiting the Piast colliery, as he explains that after the introduction of martial law, militants used deception and psychological pressure to force 1,800 miners to stay underground for 2 weeks there. One of the Piast miners, in a filmed interview at home with his family, says that things are better and calmer now.

Dunayev then resumes his narrative: "Toward new year it became clear that the country was settling down and that attempts to provoke disturbances were dying out. President Reagan's intelligence services had let him down, providing him with mistaken forecasts; the skies over Poland did not open up and the predicted doomsday did not come to pass. The White House was still hoping for a miracle at the Piast colliery and in the shipyards; they could not believe that a plan dating back many years and costing many billions had been thwarted. And when all hope was lost and it became obvious that Poland had through its own will and efforts reasserted control over events, vexation and irritation broke out belatedly, but with particular fury. Before the new year, America announced economic sanctions. As Comrade Jaruzelski graphically said in the Sejm, they want to punish the Poles for not allowing a sacrificial fire, in which their state could have burned down, to be erected in the heart of Europe." As film footage is shown of Dunayev standing outside the Silesiana Hotel, where internees can be seen standing on balconies, he explained: "Meanwhile, voices were already being raised in horror over the fate of internees. Implausible rumours and fantastic tales were thought up, fabricated, about the condition of internees in Poland.

"It was said that they were housed in tents in subzero temperatures, that they were being doused with icy water, that they were not being fed, that they were being beaten and tortured, that they were not allowed visits from their families. Improbably stories were concocted.

"How are internees actually living in Poland now? The authorities of the Polish People's Republic gave us the opportunity to photograph a building where around 100 internees are housed. Who is housed in the Silesiana Hotel? Among those who have been interned are leaders and militants from illegal organizations. But there are also those who got confused, who exceeded the bounds of the admissible without fully realizing it. These people have to reacquire a sense of responsibility."

As the screen shows members of internees' families arriving for a visit, Dunayev says that the families get financial compensation. He goes on to say that one of the inmates at the hotel is (Szelegowski), a Solidarity official whose rumored death helped to spark the sit-in at the Piast coalmine. Meanwhile, things have returned to normal at the Piast mine and party members, on whose lockers Solidarity members used to paste up stickers depecting a symbolic gallows, are again holding regular meetings about miners' welfare. Dunayev says that the enemy lost the battle for the miners and the mines, but there was a danger that they could yet win the battle for coal as the severe winter caused stocks to dwindle. However, the battle was won by the miners, and children did not have to sit in cold classrooms.

As the screen shows film footage of Gdansk, Dunayev states that when the strike sirens sounded in August 1980, shipyard workers could not have guessed how their outburst of disaffection would become grist in the mill of the enemies of the state, their enemies. Dunayev interviews several workers at the shipyard gates. "You have to be an optimist," one of them says. "There have been a lot of difficult periods in our history. Difficult times must be endured. After the birth of my daughter, I keep thinking more and more that the important thing is that there should be peace on earth."

Dunayev explains that Gdansk, considered the capital of Solidarity, did not follow the militants after the imposition of martial law. Three attempts were made to provoke workers into staging street demonstrations. A group of Solidarity guards tried to cause disturbance. A group of Solidarity guards tried to cause disturbances, but the shipyard workers did not support them. Several militants set the voivodship party committee building on fire, but the flames were put out. A printing press was discovered in a Gdansk Hotel, where leaflets proclaiming "The winter is yours, the Spring Belongs to us" were printed. More printing equipment, of a foreign origin, was found in a private house on the outskirts of the town.

As the screen shows film footage of the headquarters of the Polish Literary Institute in Maisons-Lafitte near Paris, which publishes the KULTURA monthly, Dunayev states that the organization sends counterrevolutionary reinforcements, printing equipment and subversive literature to Poland under the cover of literary activities. Dunayev continues by saying that NATO intelligence services maintain similar organizations with their own networks of agents in Scandinavia, Britain and the FRG and that Radio Free Europe beams instructions to agents in the field.

The screen then shows a film clip from the "Let Poland Be Poland" television spectacular with Alexander Haig saying, in Polish, the first lines of the Polish national anthem: "Poland has not perished yet." Dunayev says sarcastically: "He can rest assured that it hasn't perished." Then the screen shows film footage of an interview made last year with (Boleslaw Gwikler), a Lublin worker and "one of the founders of Solidarity," who left the organization last year because he said that Poland would not be allowed to be Poland if Solidarity had its way. As film footage of a wreath-laying ceremony at a Soviet war memorial in Sandomierz is shown, Dunayev says that 600,000 Soviet servicemen gave their lives during World War II "in order that Poland could be Poland." "Clearly, the counter-revolution was dying to destroy Soviet-Polish brotherhood, to provoke us and to breed hatred, they failed in this."

Dunayev says that Leonid Brezhnev told the 26th CPSU Congress that Polish Communists can firmly rely on their friends and allies. Dunayev adds that without Polish Communists, Poland would not be People's socialist Poland. The PZPR had 3.5 million members before the crisis. Now it has cleansed itself of careerists and cynics. Dunayev says, "Polish Communists found the mistakes of their leadership a trying experience, but they will not permit anyone to be scornful of the 38 years of people's power. They are proud of them."

Then the screen shows film footage of Jerzy Romanik, a miner who was appointed member of the Politburo at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and his wife being interviewed in their apartment in Katowice. They say that the key to a better future lies in work.

The screen then shows a party meeting at the Nowa Huta Lenin steel plant at which it is announced that the "underground" has called a "silent protest" for 0900 the next morning. Dunayev comments that "although it is not very probable that any worker will yield to the clandestine propaganda, all of the secretaries of party organizations are being asked to treat the matter seriously and to be in their shops and sections at 0900 in the morning."

Barbara (Brylska), an actress, then appears on the screen. She says that her trips to the USSR have always been very pleasant. She never has had to wait in lines, because people always let her go to the front. Then the screen shows film footage of slogans of the "Time of Anarchy" being obliterated from Warsaw walls.

The screen then shows an interview with Albin Siwak, a construction team leader and member of the Politburo. Siwak talks about his team and his work and about how a campaign of terror had been mounted against Communists at work places before 13 December. He says that future trade unions "must protect the interests of the working class and must not engage in politics and counterrevolution." The party must now devise ways to regain people's confidence after the confusion caused by the former leadership. He says that 13 December was not the end of the struggle because the counterrevolution remains. Some of those who are interned will be tried for criminal offenses, espionage and other activities, but most of the people will be released. Much will depend on whether they embark on a life of honest work, or whether they begin to fight the system.

As the screen shows film footage of Colonel (Gruba), voivodship commandant, announcing at the Silesiana Hotel that the 100 internees are being released, Dunayev explains that "they can return to their families and normal work." Dunayev further states that "the second echelon of Solidarity was housed here, not the first. The most dangerous instigators, the ringleaders, the militants, have not been released, of course; but many hundreds of internees have already been set free. This is, of course, testimony to the authorities' confidence, a sign of the normalization of the situation within the country."

The "Expeditionary Corps" of newsmen in Warsaw is no longer interested in the internees' returning to their families and their jobs, Dunayev continues. The most experienced correspondents understand that "no one will succeed in ousting socialism in Poland." Media interest is now focused on the effect of sanctions. In the face of the Western economic blockade, Poland naturally turns to the CEMA countries. As was confirmed during General Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow, economic cooperation with the USSR is to be expanded.

As the screen shows film footage of the ice breaking up on the Vistula, Dunayev concludes: "When will Poland's wounds heal? How long will it take to emerge from the crisis? Comrade Jaruzelski stated that we have to hold out for the next few months, and gain strong positions in 2 or 3 years. Within several years, Poland can embark on the smooth path of socialist development and become a stable country that will guarantee against a return to crisis."

SOLIDARITY 'EXTREMISTS' CONTINUE ANTISTATE ACTS

LD262346 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Apr 82

[From "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] Although according to the authorities' decree Solidarity activities has been suspended, some extremist ringleaders of this trade union have not stopped subversive activity. This finds expression not only in the distribution of illegal antisocialist literature and leaflets but, according to the Polish press, in organizing an underground union network.

In these stealthily published materials the population is summoned for an active struggle with the people's power. The so-called MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY WEEKLY [TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSCI MAZOWSZA], distributed in Warsaw, has an especially intense antistate character. Materials which contain invectives addressed against the organs of lawful authority and which praise the so-called merits of Solidarity ringleaders are published in its columns.

Among these merits is listed the Solidarity program which was adopted last autumn during the Solidarity congress at Gdansk Oliwia Hall. It is suggested to the reader that this program is filled with genuine concern for working class interests.

It is worth remembering what the Solidarity program really looks like from the viewpoint of working people's interests. First of all let us note that had the Solidarity union status not been commented on in the text of the program, one would think that this is a document of a political organization proposing far-reaching antisocialist aims. In this extensive, multipage document, only a few lines were devoted to such problems as health and safety at work, organization of holidays and recreation for working people, and other problems which in principle are the domain of trade unions.

In the center of the program there are fundamental problems of the structure and functioning of the sociopolitical system of the country, or, speaking precisely, its rebuilding on principles which have nothing in common with socialism. A trade union -- and Solidarity was registered and recognized by the state authorities as such an organization -- occupied itself with matters which do not come within a union's competence, while promoting an ambitious claim to the role of an exclusive social force allegedly capable of leading Poland out of its crisis.

In fact, Solidarity has usurped the right to lead society. At the same time Solidarity felt it had a monopoly on the leadership role to which all others were to be subordinate -- the party and the Sejm, administrative authorities and the judiciary, both in the center as well as at the provincial level. According to the program developed by revisionist counterrevolutionaries, such as notorious Geremek, the Polish economy should have been functioning on the principles of capitalism -- that is, on the principle of competitive struggle.

The fact that all these decisions openly collide with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic does not exhaust the matter. It is also significant that in practice the realization of these documents could have caused serious social problems, such as the intensification of social stratification and the appearance of unemployment. While donning the dress of defenders of the interests of the working people, Kuron, Geremek and others were striving to impose an ideology contrary to the basis of the class consciousness of the workers. These gentlemen attempted to change the worker from the leading force of the socialist society to an obedient tool for politicos dreaming about creating a specific above-class ideology based on the best traditions of democracy, whereas these, let us say, best traditions consist of constantly suggesting to the worker that he is allegedly capable of anything.

In reality, the system promoted by KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members of Solidarity most of all cannot stand those who are disobedient.

Isn't an example of this the Solidarity storm troopers' sorting out of the striking print workers of this trade union in Gdansk. Aren't the facts of bestial persecution by such storm troopers of the Piast miners who did not want to follow the provocateurs of this union evidence of this?

The authors of the program tried to keep quiet the lasting achievements secured by the nation under the leadership of Polish Communists in raising Poland from ruins, ensuring its reliable borders and its high authority in the international arena. For them it was as if there had never been a war and fascism, or millions of casualties. Their conscience was not conditioned by an antinational policy of a bourgeois regime of landowners, nor by their Western principles who pushed Poland to the wall, to the edge of final extermination.

Of course what matters here is not the short memory or lack of historical knowledge of the authors of this document. They had to keep quiet about everything that the Polish nation has achieved through socialism. They had to create doubts about the leading role of the PZPR -- which, by the way, was recognized by Solidarity during the trade union's registration.

One should think that an intellectual such as Mr Bujak, who appears in the columns of the abovementioned MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY WEEKLY as an advocate of this trade union's ringleaders, would remember this well.

POLISH PAPERS CITED ON WESTERN MEDIA PROPAGANDA

PM221031 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Round the Pages of the Polish Newspapers"]

[Text] The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published a commentary stressing that the champions of confrontation are not capitulating. They are shamelessly using the airwaves, leaflets, the dirtiest methods, to sow hostility in Poland and obstruct the achievement of national unity. That is precisely how the gentlemen in Munich, Paris and Washington are operating, calling on the Poles to maintain a "spirit of resistance."

The troubadours of confrontation have undertaken another act of provocation -- they have organized a 7-minute "broadcast" to Poland by an illegal radio station filled with demagogic statements about human dignity and calls to "continue the struggle." This broadcast was given extensive advance publicity by Radio Free Europe [RFE] and was repeated by it virtually in its entirety.

RFE, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, is seeking to inspire a "resistance movement" in the country and to persuade the Poles that many Solidarity elements are continuing to operate underground. Thus it is reported that a "second" all-Polish Solidarity commission is allegedly operating in Gdansk, whose main objectives are to create an illegal trade union structure at enterprises, collect funds for "trade union activity," liaise with internees, disseminate antisocialist literature in the country and undertake sabotage and acts of subversion. These "tasks" have been reflected in anti-Polish propaganda materials distributed with the aid of air balloons from Scandinavia.

RFE is also responsible for a report alleging that a so-called "Civilian Council of National Salvation" pursuing exclusively terrorist objectives has been instituted in Poland on the initiative of Solidarity figures.

Also noteworthy, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, is the fact that the Western subversive centers also try in their propaganda to influence the mood of believers and openly urge the Church to oppose the restrictions introduced by martial law. RFE and other Western radio stations are trying to push the church hierarchy toward acting as an opposition and to persuade Catholics to regard with prejudice and lack of faith the state's policy with regard to the Church. To this end fabricated lists of clergymen who will allegedly be interned "very soon" have been broadcast.

The Western radio stations are sparing no effort to regenerate an atmosphere of anarchy in the country and to create conditions for confrontation with the authorities. RFE and other subversive Western ideological centers have still not abandoned their desires to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and break its alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. These are precisely the goals to which they are subordinating all their propaganda actions, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD261804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 26 Apr 82

["W. Jaruzelski's Speech at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (TASS) -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a speech at the final session of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum. He stressed that the party's viewpoint on economic problems had been expressed with greater clarity than previously and that there had been extensive discussions and many useful proposals. There had also been quite a lot of criticism.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee described the general prospects for the development of the country's economy. He noted that the next few months would be a difficult and responsible period. In the stated period we want to decisively contain the regression in the national economy, to attain definite changes in certain sectors and to protect those social groups with the lowest incomes.

In the next 3 years, W. Jaruzelski continued, we should and must reduce to a minimum the existing deep disproportions, we must introduce total economic reform and achieve stability and we must also improve the material conditions of the working people. These tasks must be set down in a specific and intelligible manner in the 5-year plan.

Finally, the prospects for the period until 1990: Over that period we must aim to repay a considerable number of debts to the capitalist countries, make general and clear improvement in living conditions, especially housing, advance in the sphere of health care and transport and achieve economic balance and full stabilization. Only when the socialist principles are deepened and consolidated in our public life will we be able to speak of entering the phase of an advanced socialist society.

W. Jaruzelski went on to deal with questions of planning. We must aim at an upward adjustment of the plans and formulate them so that they mobilize the people in this direction. This depends to a great extent on the party's status and strength. This will be its most difficult test since the time when, under its leadership, our people embarked on the path of rebuilding the country after the war, modernizing it and laying the foundations of socialism.

Speaking about the latest data supplied by the Main Statistical Office, W. Jaruzelski stated that signs of improvement are noted, albeit to a limited extent, since they cover only certain sectors of the national economy. This gives us the hope we need and confirms that we are proceeding along the right path and should not retreat. At the same time it is essential to understand that these are still only the first small steps. The country's economic situation continues to be exceptionally difficult. It is essential to take into account all manner of phenomena of an external, objective nature. This refers first of all to the international situation which, through growing tension, is creating difficulties in our national economy and rendering the process of overcoming the severe crisis, particularly in a country such as Poland, more difficult. it has to be seen that the imperialist forces, and principally the leading circles of the United States, are carrying out gigantic machinations with the so-called Polish problems in the name of achieving particular global aims.

In this light and from our national viewpoint, support of the Soviet initiatives directed at detente, disarmament and the restoration of constructive forms of international cooperation is vitally necessary. If the capitalist states and the financial and economic circles in these countries want us to pay our debts and fulfill our obligations, then they -- in their own interests, too -- should not block for the long term our import potential, thereby causing limitations in the growth of our output, including exports.

On the other hand, neither should one underestimate the fact that what we are able to do also depends upon ourselves. One of the most important factors encouraging the West to abandon sanctions and boycotts will be our achievement of political, social and economic equilibirum. We should unify our efforts and concentrate on achieving continual progress in all these areas.

The difficult period of sanctions and economic blockade is forcing us to make maximum use of our own capabilities, to show initiative, to make extraordinary efforts. Therefore the stimulation of activity and the achievement of great results in the use of our available resources are exceptionally important and must be permanently rooted in the practice of our life, no matter how long the crisis lasts.

In this light, our understanding that in the most difficult times we are not alone, that we were and are being helped by the socialist countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, is especially important and invaluable. It is necessary to look more broadly at this concrete manifestation of internationalism, to view the strengthening economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries not only as an emergency, short-lived situation but as an enormous possiblity for the future on the strategic plane.

The period in which we are living, the speaker stressed, is unusually difficult. However, if we consider it from an historical persepctive, it is only an episode which is passing and from which we will emerge. We must see the basic reserves in our own home, in our own strength. These are huge reserves. We, the party and state leadership, must be the first to start to use them, from the top. In this connection, W. Jaruzelski described various measures connected with improving the work of the party and government.

We must be disturbed by the bad management, parasitism, disorder, bureaucracy and callousness existing in the country. The party must resolutely fight such phenomena. In particular the cadres policy within the party and state as a whole must serve this purpose. The vanguard nature of the party is forged and consolidated in its high internal demands, in its Marxist-Leninist ideolgoical and moral identity.

Of course, continued W. Jaruzelski, we cannot look at the situation through a prism of negative phenomean. It is very important to disclose and propagandize the examples of the best, worthy people, of whom there are so many in the party ranks and in the whole of society.

Then W. Jaruzelski dealt with the question of the proper utilization of engineering and technological cadres.

He informed the assembly of the progress of work on draft bills concerning the Polish Academy of Sciences and research institutes.

Later the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee drew attention to problems connected with the living conditions of the working people, to which the party should pay special attention.

A huge problem directly linked to the standard of living is the development of agriculture and the food industry. W. Jaruzelski said we should try to ensure that the food weapon can never again be used against Poland. We are working on a comprehensive food program. It will be examined at a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

The party's duty, W. Jaruzelski pointed out, is to protect the material living conditions of society. We must follow all processes connected with this.

Among the most difficult social problems, we included house construction, noting that work on the program for house construction until 1990 will be completed in the near future. The party will devote tireless attention to these issues.

Then W. Jaruzelski described the assessments, remarks and proposals put foward at the plenum in the field of economic reform, with which the people link great hopes for overcoming the crisis and for further progress. We have listened with special attention to the opinion of people working directly in production, he said.

Economic reform is our common serious concern, stressed W. Jaruzelski. Everyone must be made aware of this. People must be better prepared to understand its essence, its specific conditions and mechanisms. This refers above all to the working class, those who work directly in production.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed the opinion that the party is gradually regaining its full capacity for action and, as is shown by numerous examples, is increasing internal discipline and strengthening its unity. This process is systematically growing.

W. Jaruzelski reflected on matters relating to verification of the fulfillment of decisions and the realization of proposals both on the part of the party and of the government. He pointed to the importance of publicity and informing the whole party and people about these processes, since this is an important element in the democratization of life in the country. This also shows that the party has in its hands genuine control over the work of its leadership. The speaker went on to stress the importance of reacting to complaints and suggestions. The party should display special sensitivity toward these matters, take heed of people's concerns and react to shortcomings and failings.

In the concluding part of his speech the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the party invariably supports the line of national accord and sees the need to maintain a dialogue and cooperation with all those forces which are ready to serve socialist Poland honestly. The party is proposing the idea of a patriotic movement using the best experiences of the national unity front. Three basic tasks can and must be the foundation for accord: ensuring the external security and domestic order and improving the people's material conditions. We shall strive, said W. Jaruzelski, to ensure that all potential participants in such an accord see with a feeling of precisely this patriotic duty their place in it. Thanks to such an approach, the party unfailingly represents all that is of supreme importance for the people.

The most important thing for the party, which is building confidence in its program and its intentions, is that it should selflessly serve its people and lead them on this foundation. We must move in this direction consistently, not fearing difficulties, stressed W. Jaruzelski.

Concerning the approaching May Day holiday, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed confidence that the party would prove that it is back on its feet, that it can march in serried ranks, that it is raising its banners and holding them firm and high, that on the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement it is demonstrating its link with the best traditions of Polish leftwing forces, with the struggle for national and social liberation, with the whole progressive current of the last century.

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC BODY MEETS IN WARSAW

PM231113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Urgent Questions Examined"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr -- The routine 24th session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Tehcnical Cooperation was held here 8-9 April.

The commission examined a number of important problems of economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was devoted to discussing questions connnected with the fuller utilization of Polish industry's production capacities and reducing its dependence on collaboration ties with capitalist countries. The work of the two countries' ministries and departments on these questions was summed up, and directions for further development of cooperation were defined.

The question of progress in fulfilling the protocol on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and Poland for 1982 was also examined.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Polish delegation by Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The commission's work took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

N.V. Talyzin was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The practical results of the fulfillment of the accords reached during the Polish party and state delegation's recent visit to the USSR were discussed during the talks, concerted measures were submitted for the utilization of production capacities in machine building and in Poland's light and chemical industries, which are operating below capacity as a result of the capitalist states' discriminatory measures. A program of further measures aimed at deepening collaboration ties between the Soviet and Polish economies was also examined.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH FRIENDSHIP TREATY OBSERVED

Shitikov at Warsaw Celebration

PM261231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr, TASS -- A ceremonial session devoted to the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treat on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland was held in Warsaw today. The session was attended by Politburo members and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee and other leadership figures, as well as representatives of public organizations, veterans of the workers' movement and working people from the Polish capital. Present at the session were a delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the society's Central Board, and also B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

Addressing those present, Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed that the Soviet-Polish treaty enshrined the principles of alliance, all-round cooperation and friendship between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and sovereignty. We have once again seen for ourselves, the speaker went on, that when we are in trouble we can count on the Soviet Union's support and assistance.

The People's Poland, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, will do everything possible to defend and strengthen peace, Z. Madej said in conclusion.

Moscow Reception

PM261413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- To mark the 37th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland and the Soviet Union, J. Szyszko, Polish charge d'affaires to the USSR, held a reception 22 April.

It was attended by USSR Minister B.F. Bratchenko, USSR First Deputy Ministers V.G. Kulikov and V.F. Maltsev, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Committee, was present.

Rusakov, Polish Delegation

LD231430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today a delegation from the Polish-Soviet friendship society led by Huszcza, deputy minister of education and upbringing of the Polish People's Republic, which arrived in the USSR to take part in the activities devoted to the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Soviet-Polish Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation.

JARUZELSKI VISIT TO HUNGARY 'MAJOR EVENT'

PM270915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 5

[Vladimir Gerasimov's "Commentator's Column": "Firm Foundations]

[Text] TASS -- The visit of a Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Hungary has become a major event in the life of the socialist community. Summing up the results of the visit, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG wrote that it was a significant milestone in Hungarian-Polish relations, and has contributed towards stronger fraternity between the two peoples and stronger unity of the ranks of the countries of the socialist community.

The visit has taken place at a time when Poland is experiencing great difficulties. Economic stabilization has only just begun. The leading NATO states, flagrantly violating the generally accepted norms of international law, are continuing to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Comrade J. Kadar, welcoming the high-ranking Polish guest, noted that the MSZMP and the government and people of Hungary support the struggle of Polish Communists and all the country's patriots, who have risen to defend the gains of socialism. Our Polish friends, he stated, can count on the solidarity of the MSZMP and all the Hungarian people.

The commonality of social systems, the unanimity of ideas and vital interests serve as a solid foundation of fraternal friendship between Hungary and Poland. The talks have demonstrated that both sides attach great significance to developing cooperation, intensifying socialist integration and international division of labor, cooperation and specialization within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) framework. The visit will play a major role in expanding economic ties between the two countries. Commenting on the outcome of the talks, the papers published in Budapest write that as a result the two countries outlined ways for both an increase in goods exchange and Hungary's participation in the utilisation of idle manufacturing capacity in Polish industries.

Economic cooperation among fraternal nations calls for due regard for and coordination of their interests,for an understanding of specific features and peculiarities of the economic life of one another, a strict fulfillment of one's obligations, and what is most important -- an internationalist approach to all arising problems. A planned intensification of economic cooperation between Hungary and Poland will positively influence the general level of relations between them and will do the process of socialist economic integration a good turn. As the Hungarian press notes, "CEMA ensures a broad field of activity for this.

The talks held in Budapest have reaffirmed that Hungary and Poland are an inseparable part of the economic, political and defence community of socialist states. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, they will continue to work actively for unity of fraternal countries, for peace and international security.

COMPARISON ON LAZAR-KULIKOV MEETING IN HUNGARY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 April carries on page 3 a dispatch on the meeting in Hungary during the joint Soviet-Hungarian military exercises of Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. A comparison with the Moscow television item published in the 21 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, reveals the following variations:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA supplies the date of the meeting as 19 April.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes: The meeting was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY SFRY'S LJUBICIC

Comparison on Ustinov Talks

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 20 April carries on page 1 a report on the Moscow talks between Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and SFRY Federal Secretary for Defense Nikola Ljubicic. It adds to the TASS item published in the 20 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, the following talk participants:

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General A.T. Altunin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Colonel General Engineer M.A. Sergeychik.

Tashkent Trip With Altunin

LD230850 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Army General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Federal Secretary for National Defense, who is leading a delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union, today continued to acquaint himself with Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

On this trip, Nikola Ljubicic is accompanied by Army General Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense for civil defense, and by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Activities in Tashkent

LD222334 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY federal secretary for national defense, who is leading a delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union, today continued to acquaint himself with Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. The guests laid flowers at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's monument and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They also visited the armed forces museum of Turkestan Military District and the Lenin High Officers School of the three services of the army. They then toured a district of newly-built homes in the Uzbek capital. As is known, in 1966 an earthquake destroyed one-third of Tashkent's housing area. Now, thanks to the assistance by all Soviet republics, Tashkent is even more beautiful and better than before.

The guests visited the Square of the People's Friendship and toured the beautiful Palace of the People and the Tashkent subway system. In the afternoon, Nikola Ljubicic and those accompanying him toured the old town of Samarkand. This evening he left Uzbekistan for Minsk, the capital of Soviet Belorussia.

Departure From Minsk

LD231814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Army General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and SFRY federal secretary for national defense, left Minsk for home today after an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest had been received in Minsk by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Radio Commentary

LD232336 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The official visit to the Soviet Union by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY federal secretary for national defense, has ended. He was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During his stay Comrade Ljubicic was received by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. General Ljubicic also met with Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and with representatives of several commands of the Soviet Army and Navy.

During his travels around our country Comrade Ljubicic held talks in Tashkent with Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. In Minsk he had talks with Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Ljubicic's visit to the Soviet Union, our commentator writes, is a continuation of the traditional Soviet-Yugoslav dialogue, friendship and cooperation. It confirms once again the desire of readiness of our countries to develop bilateral relations.

The friendship between our peoples is strong. It has stood the test of time and it is strong in its historical traditions and consecrated with the blood which Soviet and Yugoslav fighters shed in the joint struggle against the fascist invaders. More than 6,000 Soviet people fought in the ranks of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia and in the partisan detachments. They fought and died under the banner of new Yugoslavia, under the banner of its revolution. In our country, the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav brothers was followed with great attention and feelings of affection. Soviet people knew well about the Uzice Republic, the battles on the Neretva, Sutjeska and Kozara. During the war the Soviet Union offered the Yugoslav patriots great material, political and military help.

How many unparalleled exploits the Belgrade streets remember from the first time when Soviet and Yugoslav fighters, shoulder to shoulder, liberated the capital of Yugoslavia. During the Belgrade operation the Soviet troops alone lost more than 30,000 killed, wounded and missing. The liberation of Belgrade is of historic significance for our peoples, Marhsal Tito wrote. It once again firmly cemented the blood brotherhood between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Yes, the brother peoples know well what war is and what it brings to people.

In the talks Comrade Ljubicic held with Soviet leaders, it was again emphasized that in conditions of a complicated international situation our two countries' adherence to the cause of peace and socialism represents a firm basis for their mutual cooperation for the maintenance of relaxation of tension, and end to the arms race and ensuring international security. In the talks in Moscow it was emphasized that precisely these noble aims are served by the friendly links between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army.

During Comrade Ljubicic's visit to our country, views were also exchanged on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation which, as is well known, is founded on principles of complete equality and mutual respect. It was noted that such cooperation suits the vital interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. Both sides reaffirmed their desire for a further deepening of mutual understanding and trust in relations between our countries, which are developing successfully in the spirit of the principles and agreements agreed on jointly at the highest level. General Ljubicic's visit to the Soviet Union, which has just ended, our commentator writes in conclusion, is a new confirmation of the fruitful Soviet-Yugoslav contacts, which have good and clear prospects.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

PM260859 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Unnamed correspondent interview with V. Milatovic, president of Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro: "Fruitful Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro (SFRY) headed by V. Milatovic, president of the republic, has been in our country at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and also the Armenian SSR. Before returning home, V. Milatovic shared his impressions of the trip with a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union has a strong basis and is developing successfully in all spheres, he said, particularly in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. And this has undoubtedly been promoted by ties between our republics. The exchange between the RSFSR and Montenegro has become more intensive and direct contacts have been established and cooperation programs drawn up between universities, academic institutes and other scientific and cultural establishments. Measures were conducted successfully during the cultural festival.

We note with satisfaction that our cooperation is developing on a long-term basis and in accordance with the principles jointly approved at the Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings. We value highly the contribution made to this by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. We cherish the attention which people in your country devote to the memory of Comrade J.B. Tito, who played an outstanding role in developing fruitful relations with the USSR.

The Montenegrin delegation has come on a return visit. Our chief aim was to exchange opinions with Soviet party and state workers and with leaders of the RSFSR and to define ways to expand and deepen cooperation. We met with Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Kuznetsov and M.S. Solomentsev and with leaders of ministries and departments. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA regularly informed its readers of those meetings, and I will not speak of them in detail. I wish to emphasize that we had every opportunity to discuss questions of bilateral cooperation with our Soviet colleagues and to examine urgent international problems.

The chief result of our visit is that we have gotten to know each other better and strengthened mutual understanding still further. An important accord has been reached to impart a more stable nature of cooperation. A detailed program was drawn up in this connection during the talks with our Soviet comrades.

We are grateful for the warm and friendly welcome, V. Milatovic emphasized in conclusion, for the opportunity granted us to implement important and useful contacts and for the joint work in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

PRAVDA VIEWS FRG RULING COALITION'S PROBLEMS

PM230737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov "Echo of the Week": "Two Men in a Boat"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr -- The catastrophe took just a moment. The ship unexpectedly turned sideways against the current, tilted, and the containers piled on one side overturned the vessel. The violent spring waters tossed the containers about on the Rhine bottom, interrupting the working pulse of the country's main water artery. Hundreds of ships on both sides of the river were forcibly laid up.

The event which occurred a few days ago near the West German Parliament involuntarily invites comparison with the stormy political currents in Bonn. The supporters of the coalition of Social Democrats and the petit-bourgeois Free Democratic Party [FDP] which has been ruling for over 12 years are recording with alarm the extraordinary tension within the ruling ship. But its opponents are rushing to place more and more new underwater rocks in its path, fanning the contradictions and anticipating with malicious pleasure when the "two men in a boat" will finally sink.

In an interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL, Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Chairman W. Brandt stated that the coalition "is a sorry picture." Decisionmaking has been turned into an "agonizing process." W. Brandt does not see the Social Democrats' way out solely in increasing influence on the conservative section of society. "Of course," he says, "the SPD must win voters from the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU]. But you cannot compensate for what you are losing on the wings," -- that is, among leftwing forces, particularly among the working masses and young people -- "at the expense of the so-called center."

Misgivings have emerged recently among the Social Democrats that the Free Democrats may intend casting the SPD aside and forming a coalition with the CDU/CSU block. Suspicions intensified especially after FDP Chairman H.-D. Genscher stated that in his opinion the "community" with the rightwing conservative CDU "had grown." This statement was made when the CDU/CSU leaders were zealously championing the servile following of Washington's militarist course and some were even for beginning an "economic war" against the USSR. This showed a clear desire by some FDP leaders to flirt with the "Christians" in an attempt to trip up their coalition partner.

The appearance of splits in FRG parliamentary life's usual "triangle" where hitherto the FDP virtually decided which of the "big" parties -- the SPD or the CDU/CSU -- should govern in Bonn is a symptomatic phenomenon. The disposition of political forces in the country has recently begun to change somewhat. In some places the "triangle" has begun to turn into a "rectangle." The so-called "Greens" have begun to penetrate some land parliaments.

This movement arose on a wave of general dissatisfaction with the ruling Bundestag parties and their inability to seriously oppose monopolies which are mercilessly destroying the environment in the pursuit of profits. The movement also unites those who are alarmed by the threat of nuclear war in Europe -- the "greatest ecological catastrophe" -- which the FRG is involved in preparing. They are worried by the frank playing up to dangerous U.S. militarist plans by Bonn's ruling circles.

The "Greens" have penetrated 2 of the 10 West German land parliaments -- in Bremen and Lower Saxony. There they gained more votes than the Free Democrats and pushed them into fourth place. This threatened the FDP's old monopoly of "king making," that is, of providing one of the two big parties with the parliamentary majority necessary to form a government.

However, the "Greens'" entry into the Lower Saxony Landtag was an objective blow primarily against the Social Democrats. For the first time the "Christians" actually won a majority in Lower Saxony to enable them to form a government. They no longer needed the services of either the Free Democrats or the "Greens." At the same time, the Social Democrats' defeat and the CDU victory are by no means evidence of a voters' move to the right. The fact is that E. Albrecht, the CDU leader in Lower Saxony, was able to present himself to the electors as a "moderate" against the backdrop of the odious figure of F.-J. Strauss, who unsuccessfully ran for the chancellorship in the last general election. Could it be that what happened in Lower Saxony will be repeated on a countrywide scale in 2 years time during the general election? The press here does not exclude such an alternative.

It is a historical feature of the FRG's development that the first postwar period, when Adenauer's supporters were in power in Bonn, was linked not just with rearmament, the country's joining NATO, the policy of nonrecognition of existing borders in Europe and overt hostility toward the socialist countries. The rapid development of the war-torn economy, hailed as an "economic miracle," also occurred in this period. Hence the myth maintained to this day that the CDU/CSU is capable of "putting things in order." The Social Democrats inherited a difficult time. Whenever Social Democrats come to power they fall into the Procrustean bed of a crisis-torn capitalist system. All their cautious and very limited reforms and all their highly modest promises founder against the grim reality of the system where profit reigns.

The destruction of what the working people have achieved in a long struggle is now beginning at the hands of a government headed by the SPD. Just this week a provision came into force under which each of the 2 million army of unemployed may be deprived of his allowance. The metalworkers' trade union rated this provision as "the distinctive culmination of a long chain of incursions, against working people's interests, into the existing social security system." Prardoxical though it may be, government decisions of this kind, which accord with monopolies' interests are employed by the CDU/CSU outright representatives of big capital -- to discredit the government coalition.

West Germany's communists share the alarm of many Social Democrats and other progressive forces that a CDU/CSU government in Bonn would further aggravate the present situation: It would accelerate the country's subordination to Washington's aggressive course and would promote the shifting of the burdens of the economic crisis and further militarization onto working people's shoulders.

Instances of outright U.S. support for the CDU/CSU have become more frequent recently. Matters have reached the point where an official U.S. administration representative made an undisguised appeal at the CSU congress in Bavaria to combat the Bonn government.

Bonn was full of contradictory events last week. A vast demonstration by 500,000 people against the NATO decision to turn the FRG into a launchpad for new U.S. missiles aimed at the socialist countries ended in the country on Monday. And on Thursday a U.S.-FRG agreement was signed here on a 150-percent increase in the numbers of U.S. forces to be deployed on West German soil "in the event of tension or war...."

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON SPD CONGRESS IN FRG

LD250004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 24 Apr 82

["Contradictory Results" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- The most ardent desire of FRG citizens is to remove the threat of nuclear confrontation from Europe, preserve detente and consolidate peace. The decision by the Pentagon and NATO to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG brought home to millions of people the degree of danger in which their country is being placed.

The Federal Republic has been swept by an antimilitary movement. Today's IZVESTIYA carries a dispatch from Bonn commenting on the results of the SPD congress in Munich.

The congress reflected a cheerless picture, the newspaper points out. The SPD leadership's support for the NATO "missile solution" has split the party into two camps and resulted in the departure of tens of thousands of members. It has alienated broad sections of the population, especially young people, from the Social Democrats. It is not accidental that the vast majority of the 300 draft resolutions and amendments received from the local party organizations opposed the stance taken by the party leadership. They contained demands to repudiate the "upgrading" of armaments or at least to announce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe for the duration of the Geneva talks. These demands were also made loud and clear at the congress itself.

IZVESTIYA writes that the SPD leaders resorted to suspicious maneuvering at the congress. They came out with unfounded accusations against the Soviet Union, intimidated delegates with the alleged Soviet "military superiority" and tried to cast a shadow on the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. The resolution on Poland, an example of intolerable interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, brought an hysterical note to the work of the congress.

As a result, the SPD leadership passed a draft resolution in which it is stated that a final decision on the question of the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG should be postponed until the autumn of 1983. In fact, the SPD confirms its adherence to the NATO "dual decision." This means that in the meantime preparations for the deployment of the missiles will continue and the nuclear arms race in Europe will take a new turn.

PONOMAREV ASSAILS U.S.-FRG MILITARY AGREEMENT

PM231107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Commentary": "For the Pentagon's Needs"]

[Text] As already reported, an FRG-U.S. Government agreement with an abstruse title was signed in Bonn the other day: "Program for Support by the Host Nation in the Event of War or Crisis." Under this document, on the Pentagon's insistence, the Federal Republic pledges, in the event of a "crisis situation," to accept the addition to the American troops already deployed on its territory another six divisions -- tank, motorized infantry and airborne landing divisions -- as well as 1,000 warplanes. And the FRG Government assumes responsibility for military cover for the areas of concentration of American troops and their weapons and equipment, for providing transportation, including ammunition supplies, and for servicing American aircraft. To this end a special "support corps" is to be formed in West Germany, which will be relatively small in numbers in peacetime but capable of being brought up to more than 93,000 men using Bundeswehr reservists "in case of need." Moreover the FRG has taken upon itself the preparation and maintenance of 18 American air bases and the preparation of another 26 airfields for combat use.

The implementation of all these militarist preparations will require considerable expenditure. Under the agreement the participants go halves on this expenditure. Next year the FRG Government will have to allocate DM50 million to preparations for the reception and deployment of the additional American troop contingents. And the total West German spending on the implementation of the Pentagon's militarist designs will amount to at least DM550 million.

Those are some of the main features of the new agreement signed in Bonn. According to observers' assessments it heralded the second-most significant step to draw the FRG into the orbit of global American policy and strategy -- second only to the FRG's admission to NATO in 1955.

It makes provision not only for a major -- 150 percent -- increase in the U.S. military presence in West Germany on the vague pretext of the "emergence of a crisis," but also for the still more rapid transformation of the country into a bridgehead for aggression against the socialist community states.

If it is also recalled that accelerated preparations are under way for the deployment in the FRG and other West European countries of 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, the picture becomes still more sinister. And reports have already appeared in the press to the effect that the Pentagon intends to sell West Germany another 118 Pershing II missiles -- albeit in a slightly modified version and without nuclear warheads. But as is known, replacing a warhead is no problem from the technical viewpoint....

The problem lies elsewhere. The new American-West German agreement is evidence that Bonn is increasingly openly playing along with U.S. militarist plans. Certain circles in the FRG, acting to meet the Pentagon's needs, are prepared to sacrifice their own country's security interests. They are prepared to adapt West German territory for use for Washington's imperial purposes and for the aggressive designs of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole. Bonn Foreign Minister H.-D Genscher spoke about this frankly in his speech on the signing of the agreement. The agreement, Genscher stated, "consolidates the special ties which unite us with our American partner." Moreover the minister came out in support of the American course of using nuclear weapons as a "first strike" facility in an aggressive war.

Bonn's further submission to the U.S. ruling circles militarist designs -- and that is the only way to regard the new American-West German agreement -- leads to further exacerbation of the situation in Europe. And that situation has already deteriorated significantly as a result of Washington's line of undermining the basic provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference and further extending NATO's military preparations.

The way to ensure genuine security on the continent is indicated by the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy and the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. Only along this path, which is meeting with increasing recognition among the European public and the entire international public, as it possible to secure the people's vital interests and eliminate the danger of war.

BREZHNEV PREFACE FOR DANISH MEMOIRS EDITION

LD231708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Copenhagen:

A noteworthy event marked the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin in Denmark. The book VOSPOMINANIYA by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, published for the first time in Danish by the Sputnik publishing house in Copenhagen, was presented at a festive meeting held here on the occasion by representatives of the democratic public and members of the Denmark-USSR Society.

In an address to Danish readers written especially for this edition, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes:

I hope that acquaintance with this book will help Danish readers better understand the Soviet people, their aspirations and strivings. My life is a small part of the life of the Soviet people, a small part of the history of the world's first country of socialism. I would like this book to help readers in Denmark understand the main thing. The Soviet state emerged and established itself as a state of social justice, pursuing a policy of peace between peoples.

These principles were proclaimed in the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. Defending these principles, in the cruel years of World War II the Soviet people fought for the freedom and independence of their homeland and saved mankind from Nazi enslavement.

Peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders and goodneighborly cooperation and friendship among peoples are the foundation of our foreign policy. The Soviet Union is engaged in peaceful creative work and has no reason to stage a confrontation with any state, neither in the West nor in the East.

This has found expression in the peace program for the 1980's worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. We want to avert nuclear catastrophe, stop the arms race, preserve detente and achieve peace and security for all peoples. We ardently believe that there can and must be no other way for mankind, and we on our part have done and shall do everything to safeguard a durable and just peace for our own and future generations.

The Soviet Union and Denmark are neighbors in fact. Good relations between our peoples and countries have a long history.

We remember with gratitude that the founder of our Communist Party and the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, enjoyed the hospitality of the Danes and that there are places in Copenhagen linked with his name. Soon after the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia, the progressive Danish public became the initiator in the establishment of trade and cultural ties with the young Soviet state. The first Friendship with the USSR Society was founded in Denmark and its founder was the outstanding son of the Danish people, Martin Andersen Nexoe.

In the postwar period Soviet-Danish ties did not escape the influence of the intricate twists in the development of international relations. However, life shows graphically that objectively the interests of our people are linked to the policy of strengthening peace and expanding international cooperation. In the years of the relaxation of international tension Soviet-Danish relations developed well in all spheres.

We appreciate the love of peace of the peoples of North European countries and it is by no means an accident that in conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation the public movement in favor of declaring this region a nonnuclear zone has gained strength. The achievement of this aim, to which the USSR is prepared to add its contribution, could substantially limit the risk of involving northern countries in a nuclear conflict. Moreover, it would certainly help the efforts to rid all Europe of nuclear arms intended for deployment against Europeans.

I would like once again to stress: We in the Soviet Union favor the broadest development of good, mutually advantageous links with Denmark in all spheres -- economics, science and culture. We believe that the better peoples know each other, the better they will understand each other and the easier it will be for them to live in peace and friendship.

If the publication of the translation of this book in Denmark in someway helps Danes better understand the life and thoughts of Soviet people, the author will have a sense of great satisfaction.

In conclusion, I should like to wish Danish readers and all Danish people happiness and prosperity.

NATO PLANS TO SITE U.S. MISSILES IN SPAIN

LD232046 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 23 Apr, TASS -- Following an aggressive course towards heightening international tension and escalating further the arms race, the NATO leadership intends to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Spanish territory.

According to General Gontier, chief of General Staff of the Belgian Army, currently on an official visit here, their deployment is "prompted by strategic considerations", since Spain is geographically "not so far from a potential enemy."

Declarations of this sort attest to the NATO leadership's open diktat with regard to Spain even before its official entry into NATO.

The newspaper DIARIO-16 quotes the Belgian general as saying that declarations by officials in the Spanish Government that nuclear weapons will not be stationed in Spain are a "dishonest game", since Spain should bear its "share of responsibility."

The general bluntly declared that NATO is planning to use Spanish territory for holding military manoeuvres and deploying military equipment and hardware. He claimed at the same time that Spain's forthcoming entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will bring it some "obvious benefits."

The Spanish public points out in this connection that such declarations are made in Madrid by a representative of Belgium whose population is strongly opposed to the deployment of nuclear missiles in the territory of its country, and its government did not take a decision on this question.

NORDIC-SOVIET AMITY SOCIETIES MEET IN OSLO

PM231343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Main Task"]

[Text] Oslo, 19 Apr -- The USSR's peace proposals, especially the new initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, are of exceptionally great importance in the conditions of the worsened world situation.

That is said in the statement adopted at the traditional meeting of representatives of the Nordic countries' societies for friendship with the USSR and Soviet societies for friendship with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, which has been held here. The document notes that the forum participants regard it as their main task to extensively inform their countries' public about the USSR's peace initiatives.

During the meeting great attention was paid to questions of stepping up the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. In their remarks the speakers voiced serious concern at the deterioration in the international situation and the arms race and emphasized the need to preserve the detente process and switch to real disarmament.

The statement by the meeting participants welcomes the fact that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is being seriously studied by the governments of the region's countries and expresses the hope that new steps in this direction will be taken in the immediate future. It was noted that the peace movement and also friendship societies have an important place in the struggle to turn northern Europe into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

The document outlines a program of measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In particular, this envisages holding Soviet Union days and various exhibitions, concerts and movie shows. The statement notes that the USSR days will provide a good opportunity for the residents of the Nordic countries to acquaint themselves with the USSR's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres.

TASS ON AUSTRIAN CP LEADER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD232348 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 23 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's recent statement on the decision of the Soviet leadership to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and on the Soviet Union's readiness to unilaterally cut back the strength of Soviet nuclear forces in Europe testifies to the Soviet Union's sincere striving for detente, said Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. He stressed that the USSR would do so only if there was no further aggravation of the international situation because, if it cut back its arms while the West built up its own, the threat of nuclear conflict would only grow. The chairman of the Communist Party of Austria spoke here today at a press conference devoted to the results of the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee on April 22 which focused on the problems of detente and disarmament.

Franz Muhri urged the West to give a constructive reply to the Soviet initiative. He strongly debunked the allegation, mulled over in the West, that the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe had been taken "to restore East-West balance."

He also welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposal of a Soviet-American summit, which would be in accord with the high responsibility of both states for the world situation and justify the hopes pinned on it.

Franz Muhri rejected the myth of capitalist propaganda that there is "the hand of Moscow" behind the large-scale peace movement going on in Europe. The reason for the activization of peace champions is the dramatic aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the West, he said.

CPCZ, NORWEGIAN CP CHIEFS HIT U.S. POLICIES

PM230743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Confidence"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Apr — The CPCZ and the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] resolutely condemn the adventurist policies being pursued by extreme reactionary forces, chiefly in the United States, with the aim of halting progressive and democratic developments in the world and reversing the process of detente and of the strengthening of trust and cooperation between states with different social systems. The peaceful lives and very existence of the peoples of Europe and the whole world are seriously threatened by the actions of militarist circles in escalating the arms race. This was said today during a meeting by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and H. Kleven, NKP chairman, who is here at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

Both party leaders stressed the urgent need to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and expressed firm confidence that the consistent and determined struggle being waged by all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces for disarmament can halt the dangerous developments in the world, foil imperialism's bellicose plans and ensure that all peoples can live in peace.

USSR, PORTUGUESE AMITY GROUPS SIGN ACCORD

PM230821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent O. Ignatyev: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Apr -- A program of cooperation in 1982-83 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Portugal Society and the Portugal-USSR Society has been signed here.

The programme makes provision for staging Portuguese festivals in the USSR and Soviet festivals in Portugal, as well as cultural and scientific exchanges and other measures.

TASS NOTES PAPANDREOU'S VIEWS ON U.S. BASES

LD231646 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Athens, 23 Apr, TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has declared that the aim of his government is removal of the American bases from the country's territory. He made this statement in an interview with the American ABC television network, the text of which has been published in the newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA. He said that talks on the future of the bases, as he hopes, will begin in summer this year.

Andreas Papandreou said that he touched upon the question of the U.S. bases in Greek territory at meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger during the "Atlantic Week" in Brussels in December last year. They know just as well as we do, the Greek prime minister said, that two problems are to be resolved: American bases and Greece's participation in NATO's military organisation.

Four U.S. military bases are situated in Greek territory: two near Athens, and two in Crete. The country's public repeatedly voiced protest against the existence of these military facilities which constitute a threat to Greece's security and sovereignty.

The prime minister reaffirmed his conviction that NATO is unable to guarantee Greece's eastern borders against a threat from one of its bloc partners -- Turkey. The problem which concerns us, he pointed out, is a possible local war, which, we hope, will never break out, but which can break out only as a result of a clash between Greece and Turkey. NATO will not be able to protect us in this case.

BRIEFS

SPANISH COAL MINING -- Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS -- Soviet and Spanish specialists have decided to move to wide cooperation in various fields of the coal mining industry. The Spanish side intends to draw on Soviet experience and technology for comprehensive mechanization of the underground production of coal. This was reaffirmed during the second meeting of the mixed working group for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in Moscow April 20-23. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry told TASS that primary attention in the coming year will be devoted to applying in Spain the Soviet method of hydraulic production of coal and to using original tunneling shield machines to organize coal production in steep sloping seams. [Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 23 Apr 82 LD]

FINNISH TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Helsinki, 23 Apr (TASS) -- The first session of a Soviet-Finnish working group on scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of oil and gas exploitation on the contential shelf of the North Sea has been held here. The protocol that was signed on the results of the session particularly noted that the two countries will cooperate in researching new drilling equipment and new methods and means of transporting oil and gas to the mainland. Pauli Jumppanen, chairman of the Finnish side of the working group, said that the group's first session has helped the development of businesslike Soviet-Finnish ties. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 23 Apr 82 LD]

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD231530 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 23 Apr, TASS -- The danger of the present-day situation in the Middle East increases especially because of the closeness of Israel's policy with that of the USA and also because of the intensification of militaristic preparations by the USA itself in the Middle and Near East. A statement to this effect was made by Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations Organization at the special UN General Assembly session on Thursday. The United States is doing its utmost in an attempt to impose its diktat on the peoples of that area, to preserve control over their natural resources, especially oil. In the Middle East this line of the U.S. administration has turned into practical steps aimed at consolidating and broadening U.S. military-political presence. This Washington policy encourages Israel's expansionist ambitions.

It is absolutely clear, the Soviet representative stressed, that Tel Aviv would not be able to pursue such a high-handed policy were it not for the backing, all-round support and encouragement by the United States. The connection here is direct and obvious. The USA puts into the hands of the Israeli aggressors the latest weapons and by appropriating billions of dollars to Israel helps to build up the Israeli military machinery.

The United States tries to paralyze the actions of the international community each time, when the question arises of the condemnation by the United Nations Organization of Israel's aggressive actions against the Arabs, Oleg Troyanovskiy went on to note. It is precisely due to Washington's condoning with Israel's aggressive policy that the international community has for many years now failed to ensure any progress in an all-round settlement of the Middle East conflict, including the settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Soviet representative stressed that the notorious Camp David accords, which originated through the efforts of the USA and Israel, have suffered a natural fiasco, as they have remained unsettled the key issue of the crisis -- that of restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, without whose resolution there is no and can be no lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The real essence of the U.S. Israeli-alliance spearheaded against the vital interests of the Arab countries and peoples is becoming now particularly clear. Washington had declared the Middle and Near East to be a sphere of its "vital interests," is trying to enmesh it in a network of military bases, is cobbling together a rapid deployment corps, is stationing under the Camp David smokescreen the so-called "multinational" but, as a matter of fact, occupation American and NATO force on the Sinai Peninsula, is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet representative said.

Historical experience has proved that the stormy clouds in the Middle East can be scattered only by means of a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and not through blackmail, threats and arms race, Oleg Troyanovskiy said. Such a settlement, in the Soviet Union's opinion, must include three organically interlinked aspects: putting an end to the Israeli occupation of all the Arab lands captured in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state, and ensuring the security and sovereignty of all states in that area, including Israel.

WPC CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID ON SOUTHERN LEBANON

LD231152 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 23 Apr, TASS -- The World Peace Council has today issued the following statement:

The World Peace Council condemns in the strongest possible terms Israel's raid against southern Lebanon on April 21, in which 60 Israeli aircraft were involved. It considers it a prelude for a full-scale attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which Israel has been planning for already some time. This massive air raid comes as a signal ending the cease-fire in Lebanon which has been in force for already several months, and as a warning of increased tension and bloodshed on an unprecedented level.

This air raid comes in the wake of increased and continuing aggressive and repressive practices by Israel in the occupied Arab territories aiming at liquidating the Arab peoples' resistance to imperialist-Israeli plans and at imposing a settlement to the Middle East problem guaranteeing U.S.-Israeli domination of the area. It is not by coincidence that Israel has resumed its war of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people after the arrival of the multinational force in Sinai -- a force which includes contingents of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Nor is it by chance that Israeli military operations against the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian resistance are resumed after the arrival and talks of the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Walter Stoessel, in Tel Aviv. The plans have been stepped up to increased pressure on Syria, the Lebanese and Palestinian people and the rest of the Arab national liberation movement to force them to succumb to U.S.-Israeli designs.

The World Peace Council reiterates on this occasion its belief that peace and justice in the Middle East can never be achieved through annexation, aggression and ignoring of the right of people to independence and self-determination, but rather by respect and implementation of the United Nations resolutions, particularly those of the General Assembly on the Palestine question.

The World Peace Council draws the attention of world public opinion to the criminal nature of the Israeli air raid which has resulted in the loss of many innocent lives. It further warns against the Israeli scheme to escalate this attack to a full scale war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In expressing its solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the World Peace Council urges the United Nations and all governments to take immediate measures to put an end to Israeli aggression against the Lebanon and to prevent the further shedding of blood. It appeals to all peoples and their organisations to protest against Israel's resumption of its attacks on the Lebanon and to intensify their solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their struggle for a just peace in the Middle East.

U.S. CONSPIRES WITH S. AFRICA ON NAMIBIA

PM221407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin reportage: "Namibia in the Clutches of the Monopolies"]

[Text] Maputo -- Last March Lieutenant General van der Westhuisen, chief of South African military intelligence, arrived in the United STates on a secret mission. The American papers seized on this news and recalled the existing ban on visits to the United States by high-ranking military officials of the racist regime. Washington was forced to declare that allegedly "there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding." Yet not so long ago Westhuisen was once more declared to be in the United States as part of a South African delegation. Well then? In reply to journalists' questions, a State Department spokesman dotted all the "i's" with the following "explanation": "They (that is, the emissaries from Pretoria) have come for talks, and obviously they can bring with them whoever they want."

The admission is very remarkable, and not only from the viewpoint of the nature of the further evolution of the White House administration's views in the direction of strengthening ties with the South African racist leadership along all channels. The fact is that Namibia was the subject of the talks which the American Foreign Policy Department official mentioned. In recent months, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE attests, top representatives of the South African military hierarchy have visited the United States many times "without any publicity" to hold "unofficial" talks with Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs. The latest of these talks was held not long ago in the American capital.

Thus, on the one hand Washington maintains that it is not pursuing any selfish aims in Namibia and is acting exclusively in the spirit of the United Nations for the "speediest possible solution" to the Namibian problem together with its partners in the so-called "Contact Group of Five" (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada). On the other hand, as is becoming clear, U.S. politicians are secretly conspiring with emissaries from Pretoria. Incidentally, the duplicity of Washington diplomacy is nothing new nor is the fact that Namibia has long been in U.S. imperialism's sights. In addition to strategic expansion, it wants to enlarge its share (even at the expense of other NATO members) in the collective plundring of that country's very rich mineral resources.

Pretoria's plans are also completely in line with this course since the selling off of Namibian diamonds, copper and zinc is only possible by maintaining the occupying regime there or as a last resort under conditions of puppet "independence" with fictitional power transferred to the "Democratic Turnhalle Alliance."

The whole world, including the American public, knows that this bloc of collaborationist parties is completely in the pay of the South African racists and does not represent the Namibian people to any degree. And now to condition the American public in "the spirit necessary for Pretoria" a broad lobbying network costing the South African taxpayers an enormous amount of money has been created in the United States with the consent of the Washington authorities. The "private" "South African foundation" alone, with an office in Washington not far from Capitol Hill, spends over $200,000 a year.

Among the lobbying firms which have sprung up in the United States like mushrooms after rain we could mention for example the law firm Baskin and Sears. According to the publication AFRICA NEWS, published in the United States, Mr Sears, who was one of the organizers of R. Reagan's election campaign, receives an annual salary of $500,000 from Pretoria.

And a certain Carl Shipley, who together with his companion (Marion Smouk) opened a lobbying firm in Washington, worked for many years on the National Committee of the Republican Party. To listen to these "specialists with great experience," as they certify themselves to be, in Windhoek...there is already a "legally (!) elected majority government," by which they mean that same proracist "Turnhalle Alliance." It alone, the South African commerical travellers with U.S. passports exhort the public, will allegedly insure "the free world (that is the United States) the opportunity to exploit the valuable minerals of Southwest Africa." Here these "specialists" do not openly pronounce the word "Namibia."

The most modern techniques are used to make the widest possible circle of clients heed such "ideas." "Anyone who can be regarded as someone with influence on the shaping of U.S. public opinion is reached through our letters and circulars with the help of a complex computer system," Shipley boasted. "We circulate them to 100,000 addresses!"

In general, business is good, the office writes, and the racist patrons dote on their offspring. During a transatlantic trip the lobbyist den was visited by Daniel Hough, South African administrator general for Southwest Africa, and plantation owner Dirk Mudge, leader of the "Democratic Turnhalle Alliance." Naturally, they went into raptures over what they saw and instantly approved the firm's spending. But it absorbs a lot of money: According to the Windhoek OBSERVER newspaper, Shipley and (Smouk) signed checks for $170 million in 6 months. However, Mudge said that the money must not be grudged since a "whole country is being put on the map."

As we can see, the stakes in the "Namibian poker game" being played by Washington and Pretoria are high. And the South African side has still not played the "trump card" it holds -- the discovery in Namibia of the largest oil deposits in the world. The oil factor is one of the determining factors in Pretoria's reluctance to grant that country independence Gordan Winter told a correspondent of the London magazine AFRICA BUSINESS. And this former South African intelligence agent, who defected to Britain and published a book entitled "Boss From the Inside" there, knows what he is talking about, since he obtained this information from General van der Berg himself, the then powerful head of BOSS [Bureau of State Security](the South African secret service).

It transpires that a few years ago an American company discovered two oil-bearing strata in Namibia. When Pretoria found out about this, the order came to strictly hush up all the geologists' calculations and estimates and to camouflage the proposed drilling sites. Now all you can see there are "mountains of heaped earth," AFRICA BUSINESS writes, citing Gordan Winter. He maintains that all this was done by the South African authorities in order to insure themselves against the accusations, "You need oil, which you are forced to import, and for that reason you will not part with Namibia."

As for the other deposit -- on the continental shelf -- they have left this intact, too, for the same reasons. Only recently information was received that the American Super Oil Company registered in Liechtenstein, which bought the rights from another company, its compatriot Etosha, is preparing to start drilling. Obviously Pretoria reckons that the masquerade is no longer worth it....

Meanwhile, the Namibian economy is enmeshed by the tentacles of other transatlantic monopolies, too. Thus Tsumeb Corporation has not only increased annual extraction of copper from 45 to 65,000 tons but has also concluded a deal with the South African Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company on the supply of pyrites for the largest uranium mine in the world, at (Rossing).

The dark shadow of American monopolies is creeping more and more over Namibian soil. To justify their friendly ties with Pretoria, Washington politicians love to cite that they are doing this virtually just for the sake of the "speediest liberation" of Namibia. "Only the United States is capable of effecting this," U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said arrogantly.

However, the facts show the reverse: together with the racist Pretoria regime American imperialism is doing everything to delay the settlement of the Namibia problem and perpetuate the neocolonial system there. And as far as freedom is concerned, the Namibian people know that they will not receive it from Washington's hands but will gain it by armed struggle for national liberation, a struggle which has already entered its decisive stage.

PRAVDA SCORES WEST'S DELAYING TACTICS ON NAMIBIA

PM211047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Igor Tarutin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Delaying a Settlement"]

[Text] A "contact group" delegation has visited Angola, the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. The representatives of five powers (the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada) comprising the delegation had talks there. They met with leaders of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the foreign ministers of Angola and the Republic of South Africa. The "five" presented SWAPO and Pretoria with "new proposals" on the procedure for elections to a Namibian constitutional assembly.

The West had devised for these elections a system of voting under which the white minority would secure a deliberate advantage. SWAPO and the "frontline states" rejected elections based on this principle. The "contact group" has now updated the initial option. But essentially it retains inviolate the main elements of the former neocolonialist proposals favoring the white minority. The procedure based on this principle, the documents of the 38th session of the OAU Council of Ministers noted, is unacceptable since it contradicts Security Council Resolution 435.

The "contact group" has an ulterior motive for its reluctance to abandon the complex and intricate voting mechanism. After all, this mechanism, while outwardly creating the semblance of a "free expression of will," in fact facilitates the South African agents' penetration of the organs of power of an independent Namibia. It is indicative that Pretoria has already "displayed readiness" to accept this plan.

In persistently imposing it, the West is seeking to prevent the victory of the patriotic forces at the elections in Namibia and to seek unfair advantages for the South African puppets. Otherwise, according to (K. Pretorius), leader of the white community, "SWAPO will achieve a great and undisputed success at these elections." Both the Republic of South Africa and the "contact group" are perfectly well aware of this. That is why they are trying with all their might to gain time to strengthen the positions of their stooges in Namibia.

Alongside the preparation of pseudoelections the South African occupiers are stepping up the campaign of terror and violence in Namibia and stoking tension in southern Africa in order to impose on the Africans by force of arms a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem. The racists are supported by their Western patrons who are trying via diplomatic maneuvers to defer for as long as possible the holding of unsupervised elections.

By delaying Namibia's attainment of independence, the West is assuming responsibility for the country's continuing occupation and is acting as the accomplice of the Republic of South Africa.

ORTEGA TO LEAD NICARAGUAN DELEGATION TO USSR

LD261750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, a state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and commander of the revolution, will pay an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union during the first half of May.

U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCES 27 APR CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

LD270914 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 27 Apr, TASS -- The U.S. naval command has officially announced that on April 27 the major naval manoeuvres Ocean Venture-82, with the participation of the Rapid Deployment Force will begin in the Caribbean. The manoeuvres will be conducted by 45,000 men and 60 ships, including two U.S. aircraft carriers. In addition, Dutch warships and marines will take part in the manoeuvres.

CPSU GROUP LEAVES FOR MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE

PM270805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN, left Moscow on 21 April for Martinique and Guadeloupe, at the invitation of the Communist Parties of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD271032 Kiev in English to Europe 2330 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukraine CP Central Committee, received today Cuba's Ambassador in the USSR Rene Capote.

In the course of a warm and friendly talk that ensued it was noted that relations of strong unity, close friendship and fruitful cooperation are successfully developing between the CPSU and Communist Party of Cuba, between the USSR and Cuba and Soviet and Cuban peoples.

It was underlined that in conditions of aggravated international situation created by the forces of imperialism and reaction the Soviet Union and Republic of Cuba, together with other fraternal socialist countries, are consistently coming out for strengthening peace, international detente and for averting the threat of a nuclear war.

LOPEZ PORTILLO THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONDOLENCES

PM231339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- L.I. Brezhnev has received a telegram from President J. Lopez Portillo of the United Mexican States expressing profound gratitude for his condolences on the natural disaster that befell Mexico.

CSA REPORTS ON FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM261209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 1

["Rhythm of Industry: USSR Central Statistical Administration Report on Results of USSR Industry's Fulfillment of State Plan in the First Quarter of 1982" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR's industry fulfilled the plan for the first quarter in terms of the total volume of output and the production of the majority of the most important types of articles.

The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period of last year was 2.1 percent (there was 1 less working day in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of last year). In March the increase in production in terms of both total volume and average daily production was 3.7 percent.

Labor productivity increased 1.5 percent in the first quarter and 3.1 percent in March. Improved labor productivity accounted for 70 percent of the increase in output. Profits increased.

The fulfillment of the plan in terms of total output volume, production growth rates and labor productivity was as follows for individual ministries and union republics:

Unionwide and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-month plan for output volume	First 3 months of 1982 as percentage of first 3 months of 1981	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and electrification	100.6	103	102
Petroleum industry	100.6	101	98
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	102	101
Gas industry	102	105	104
Coal industry	101	100.2	98
Ferrous metallurgy	99.8	98	97
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	99	98
Chemical Industry	101	101	100.9
Mineral fertilizer production	100.7	103	102
Power machine building	104	114	113
Heavy and transport machine building	103	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	103	104	103
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	106
Machine tool and tool building industry	104	108	107
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107

Automotive industry	103	103	103
Tractor and agricultural machine building	103	104	104
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	110	107
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	107	107
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	103	105	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	105	103	103
Construction materials industry	103	99.5	99.6
Light industry	101	99	99.5
Food industry	102	105	105
Fruit and vegetable industry	108	106	107
Meat and dairy industry	101	98	97
Fish industry	104	106	106
Procurements	103	102	101
Medical industry	100.6	105	104
Main administration of microbiological industry	105	105	103

For the Machine Building Ministries and the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurement and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been completely switched over to the planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net output, the figures quoted are according to the plan for that indicator.

Union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction)	Percentage fulfillment of 3-month output sales plan	First 3 months of 1982 as percentage of first 3 months of 1981	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
RSFSR	101	101.5	101.4
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	101.5	100.7
Belorussian SSR	102	104.6	103.0
Uzbek SSR	102	103.8	101.1
Kazakh SSR	102	100.7	99.1
Georgian SSR	102	105.0	104.2
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.4	104.3
Lithuanian SSR	101	103.6	103.0

Moldavian SSR	103	105.0	103.3
Latvian SSR	102	101.7	101.4
Kirgiz SSR	102	102.4	101.8
Tadzhik SSR	102	100.7	98.0
Armenian SSR	102	106.1	102.8
Turkmen SSR	103	101.7	100.6
Estonian SSR	102	98.9	99.2

Production of most important types of output was:

	Produced in first 3 months of 1982	First 3 months of 1982 as percentage of first 3 months of 1981
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	369	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	150	100.1
Gas, billion cubic meters	125	107
Coal, million tons	186	100.1
Steel, million tons	36.8	97
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tons	25.8	97
Steel pipes, million tons	4.4	99
Iron Ore, million tons	58.9	97
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	6.7	99.4
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand tons	137	106
Sulfuric acid, million tons	6.0	99.3
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	1,034	102
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	317	103
Motor vehicle tires, millions	15.7	103
Turbines, million kilowatts	3.2	86
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	13.1	96
Metal-cutting machinetools, million rubles	518	106

Including with digital program control, thousands	2.6	111
Forging and pressing machines million rubles	150	98
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), items	1,125	190
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.2	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.7	108
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	52.8	94
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	194	103
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	364	102
Main line diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	965	96
Main line electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	967	103
Main line freight cars, thousands	15.2	92
Motor vehicles, thousands	542	97
Tractors, million horsepower	12.2	101
Agricultural machines, million rubles	789	105
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, million rubles	562	108
Combines, thousands		
Grain-harvesting	26.7	108
Corn-harvesting	0.4	144
Potato-harvesting	2.7	105
Beet harvesters, thousands	2.4	103
Cotton harvesters, thousands	2.6	103
Excavators, thousands	10.8	102
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million cubic meters	99.9	99.9

Paper, million tons	1.3	95
Cement, million tons	28.5	91
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	29	96
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	2.8	99.6
Sewn goods, billion rubles	6.1	100.2
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	409	98
Leather footwear, million pairs	189	98
Meat (from raw material from state resources) million tons	2.1	98
Sausage products, thousand tons	775	99.6
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million rubles	1,291	106
Butter (from raw material from state resources), thousand tons	171	95
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from raw material from state resources), million tons	6.1	99
Margarine products (from raw material from state resources), thousands tons	375	102
Vegetable oil (from raw material from state resources), thousands tons	688	100.8
Confectionary, thousand tons	1,080	101
Canned foods, billion standard cans	2.6	100
Clocks and watches, millions	17.2	102
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	209	105
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	347	108
Radio receivers, millions	2.1	99.7
Television sets, millions	2.0	102
Including color sets	0.7	117
Refrigerators, millions	1.5	97
Washing machines, thousands	980	98
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	283	110
Furniture, billion rubles	1.6	104

The plans were overfulfilled for the extraction of gas and the production of motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, electric locomotives, motor vehicles, certain types of agricultural machines, excavators, sewn goods, chinaware and high-grade crockery, clocks and watches, television sets, furniture and a number of other consumer goods.

The output of program-controlled metalworking machine tools, industrial robots and machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters increased at preferential rates.

The retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises and shops continued. During the quarter 1,200 mechanized flow and automatic lines were installed in industrial enterprises and more than 900 sections, shops and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized or automated.

Output in the top quality category accounted for 15 percent of the total volume of industrial production.

The implementation of the formulated measures to further improve the economic mechanism and the management of industry and to save raw material, fuel and energy and other types of resources continued.

Industry worked under complex conditions in the first quarter. As a result of a dry year, hydroelectric power stations were not used at full capacity in certain regions, which created difficulties in electricity supplies. The light and food industry sectors were adversely affected by shortfalls in the delivery of agricultural raw materials. The production associations and enterprises of certain sectors failed to fulfill the set plans in terms of the total volume of output, increased labor productivity, reduced prime cost, accumulations and the targets of scientific and technical programs. The plans for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, knitted goods, butter and wholemilk products were not fulfilled. Production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of the Petroleum Refining and Petro-Chemical Industry, the Coal Industry, the Electrical Equipment Industry, Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building failed to fully ensure that output was delivered to customers in accordance with contracts and the job schedules adopted for execution. Railroad transportation did not satisfy the requirements for shipments.

Industrial workers are directing their efforts toward eliminating the existing shortcomings, improving work efficiency and quality and successfully fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

CPSU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENT

LD261220 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr, TASS -- Acceleration of the development and broad application of highly efficient building and transport machinery, progressive methods of construction and advanced forms of organization of labour are the basic and decisive factor of developing the USSR's oil and gas complex in the 11th and 12th five-year-plan periods. This is pointed out in a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Ministry for Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises in Technical Re-Tooling and Introduction of Progressive Methods of Construction", published here today.

The document points out that an effective method of building oil and gas pipelines by large machanised complexes has been widely used in recent years. New types of automatic welding are being introduced, the technology of building gas pipelines in permafrost conditions and over marshlands is being perfected.

As a result of the ever increasing re-tooling, perfection of the organization and management of construction in the 10th Five-Year period (1976-1980), the ministry ensured 85 percent of the growth of the volume of work through increased labour productivity. It takes much less time to build the lines of big trunk pipelines, labour consumption during the construction of compressor and pumping stations has been reduced.

At the same time, the resolution says, the work carried out by the ministry to re-tool the industry and introduce advanced methods of construction does not as yet correspond to the growing tasks facing the industry.

The CPSU Central Committee outlined several measures on intensive development of the country's oil and gas complex, fast growth of oil and gas production in western Siberia -- the important component of the energy programme of the 11th and 12th five-year plans.

FAILURE TO EXPLOIT GEOTHERMAL ENERGY NOTED

PM151121 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 March publishes on page 1 a 1,000-word article entitled "Khankal's 'Red Coal'" by A. Podolskiy, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent in the north Caucasus autonomous republics, criticizing the failure to fully exploit the country's geothermal energy deposits, with particular reference to the north Caucasus. Stressing the great role which geothermal energy -- "red coal" -- has to play in view of the country's diminishing stocks of renewable fuels, the writer criticizes the poor performance of the Caucasus industrial administration for the utilization of geothermal energy in the 15 years of its existence, ascribing this to the failure of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Gas Industry and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy "to take prompt and effective measures to examine and find a practical solution to the problem." The writer goes on to call for a "comprehensive study" of the problem and for the establishment of a center to coordinate the activities of all the parties involved.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR IMPROVED RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

PM201553 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 April publishes on page 2 under the headline "Where There Is a Superflous Link" a 1,850-word-article by economist O. Tatevosyan of Moscow ascribing the Soviet railroads' current economic and labor problems to their failure to adopt new management systems. The one-viable system of management spread out among four different links, he says, can no longer cope with present conditions and the volume of work, and there is an urgent need to tighten up the management system.

BRIEFS

NEW CASPIAN TANKER -- The tanker General Geydarov has joined the Caspian shipping line. Built in Volgograd, it will transport oil from Baku and Mangyshlak oil fields and oil products made in Turkmenia. The tanker has a shallow draft and can enter ports on the Volga and other rivers. More than one-third of the Caspian oil tanker fleet is to be modernized in the current 5-year plan. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Apr 82 LD]

UZBEKISTAN COAL SEAM -- A high-altitude coal seam has been opened up near Baysun in Surkhandarskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan. The first coking coal will be extracted this year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Apr 82 LD]

KAZAKH WATER RESOURCES -- Underground water resources have been discovered in the Manguyshlak Peninsula in the Kazakh SSR. The peninsula is also known for its oil deposits. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Apr 82 GF]

GAPUROV PRESENTS AWARDS TO ASHKHABAD WORKERS

GF231729 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, presented CPSU orders and medals to a large group of Ashkhabad agricultural workers on 23 April. The orders and medals were presented to them for the best showing, labor exploitation and fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for improving production and selling agricultural products to the state in 1981.

Comrade Gapurov warmly congratulated the workers receiving awards for their success in labor and wished them robust health, happiness and the achievement of further advances in the path of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party. The workers receiving awards expressed their regard for the high assessment of their work and affirmed that they will contribute adequately to the successful implementation of the party's food program.

Members and candidate members of the Politburo of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Comrades Annaorazov, (Bilimov), Makarkin, Mishchinko, Mollayeva, Charryyev, Schmidt, (Rachkov), (Leksilieyev), Ishankulieyeva and Niazov were present during the presentation of the state awards.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS AGRICULTURE SITUATION

PM221225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed agricultural review: "On the Eve of the Big Spring Offensive"]

[Text] The first month of spring has ended. Frankly, it was an unusual one for the farmers in southern parts. Field work would normally be in full swing, but it is not yet under way. Meteorologists note that there was sunshine practically the entire month across vast expanses of the country. But there was no warmth where the sowing had to be carried out. It was warmer in the Baltic area, for example, than in the Crimea. Spring arrived a month early in the northwest Non-Chernozem Zone, while in Central Asia cold weather kept the cotton growers waiting on their starting blocks.

On the map of the country there are distinguishable islands where the ground has become soft and yielding. That is, it is ready for active preparations for sowing and, in some places, selective sowing of early crops. Specifically, in Moldavia, southern and western oblasts of the Ukraine and a number of areas of the North Caucasus and Central Asia.

The agronomists must study the situation very closely -- it is important to accurately determine the best time to start various operations and not to waste a single hour. Indeed, today sowing time is measured in hours. For example, the alloted time for sowing spring grain crops in the Kuban is 36-48 hours, sugar beet 78 hours and corn around 100 hours. And, as you can imagine, every hour is very valuable.

The North Caucasus, like other southern grain areas, expects to be suddenly pitched from a protracted spring literally into summer. So it is very important to get organized quickly, taking special pains to retain moisture and preserve it as much as possible. Much work of this kind has to be done everywhere. In Stavropolskiy Kray it has to be carried out on 1.2 million hectares. Farmers have already started harrowing the fall-plowed fields.

Among the first are mechanized links on farms in Levokunskiy Rayon. Their fields are in the Kray's dry zone near the Caspian. However, the skillful introduction of a scientifically substantiated zonal system of farming makes it possible to obtain more stable harvests here too.

Last year, for example, the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes considerably overfulfilled targets on the sale of grain to the state and were awarded a CPSU Central Committee, Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for socialist competition results. The leading workers' targets are high again this year and they are striving to lay the foundation for the success of the farming year as a whole during the spring period. Farmers throughout Stavropolskiy Kray are striving to consolidate and augment last year's big success in the grain fields.

There is a wide front of field work on the Don. Farmers are about to launch a mighty offensive on 3.45 million hectares of arable land in the struggle for a big harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan. The main force in this enterprise is reckoned to be the mechanized teams and links which are solidly establishing new forms of labor organization and incentives, above all, the financially autonomous contract.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted much space to the work of these collectives in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, stressing, in particular: "Multiskilled teams working in accordance with a single schedule save considerable time, manpower and material resources. Discipline is stronger, wages are higher and the young workers in the teams learn their skills more quickly. Labor productivity is also higher, of course."

More than 1,800 teams and links with the task of achieving maximum final results will be operating in the Don fields. A considerable number of them have adopted the collective contract method.

In the Ukraine, Soviet and economic organs are currently devoting much attention to growing grain corn. They see big harvests of this crop as a considerable reserve for increasing grain harvests and strengthening livestock raising's fodder base. And here too the job depends on 13,000 mechanized links and detachments.

A large number of similar subunits will be operating throughout the country. But the quantitative aspect is not the only important element. Quality is of particular importance. It is important that financially autonomous collectives should become an increasingly widespread phenomenon and become established. The pay system in this case can vary depending on the specific conditions and the actual weather situation, but the essential element remains: A farmer's wages and moral incentives are determined by the harvest, by savings of material and technical resources and by labor productivity increases. Farm leaders and rayon organizations bear great responsibility for the fate of collectives on contract; they must put much thought into improving financial autonomy relations on the land and they must create a businesslike, creative working atmosphere for people struggling for high results. And this informal, interested attitude to every financially autonomous collective should be manifested everywhere in the spring fields and at all stages of farming work.

Although engrossed in sowing work, the leading farms are not forgetting other important matters connected with creating the harvest. The winter crop fields demand the closest attention. USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists believe that grain crops are wintering pretty well. Top-dressing of grain with mineral fertilizers is proceeding at a faster pace than last year.

The agronomic service is keeping an eagle eye on the state of winter crops. It is ascertaining areas of sparse growth and deciding what do to to "repair" them. Vigorous steps are being taken at local level to resow areas of dead grain with high-yield grain crops. Specialists in a number of parts of the south have noted areas of advanced winter crops. They must be skillfully top-dressed -- in particular, be sparing with the nitrogen at first. Apply it later when it can have a favorable effect on the swelling of the ear and the quality of the grain.

Soyuzselkhozhimiya units are urged to give farmers increasing assistance in matters of creating the harvest, observing the correct balance of nutrients in the soil and increasing potential fertility of the fields. In a number of places they are organizing their work pretty well, seeking to strengthen financial autonomy relations with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, linking their interests with the farmers' interests and with increasing yield per hectare.

Selkhozkhimiya units are hard at work in Moskovskaya Oblast. In the winter they fulfilled their set target for delivery of organic fertilizers and established stocks of mineral fertilizers. Now they have started top-dressing winter crops. A precise work schedule has been drawn up. The work is to be done by 60 rayon association mechanized detachments supported by agricultural aircraft.

Delivery of organic fertilizers to the fields continues. The country's main spring field -- from the Volga to the Yenisey -- is still frostbound and snow-covered in a number of places. The spring period of bad roads has not even arrived yet. And there are possibilities of speeding up the accumulation of organic fertilizers on the fields. Unfortunately, the pace of this operation is slower than last year in most oblasts and autonomous republics of the Ural region, the Volga area and West Siberia -- and last year's rate was far from good. In view of the fact that farms in these areas are only putting small amounts of mineral fertilizers on their grain crops, the inadequate attention to organic fertilizers can scarcely be put down to any substantial objective causes. The obvious cause is the inertia of past years when farms did not have enough equipment, for example, for transporting organic fertilizers and when agronomists relied too much on the natural fertility of the land. Inertia must be avoided. High farming standards demand skillful, meticulously organized and consistent work with organic fertilizers. Moreover, it has been noted by specilaists that when farms make good use of organic fertilizers they find it easier to ride the consequences of drought which, alas, often parches our spring fields.

The time is not far off when the country's farms, stepping up the sowing rate and pushing back the campaign frontiers, will be sowing millions of hectares of spring crops in a day. In the meantime -- here is another curious spring paradox -- the start of the sowing campaign has been reported by our correspondent in... Primorskiy Kray. The first hectares of barley have been sown by the machine operators of V. Kasinskiy's link on the Sinilovskiy Sovkhoz.

The 1982 spring campaign is getting under way. Farms and rayons have every opportunity to carry out successful, high-quality sowing by making widespread use of progressive labor organization methods in all farming subunits.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON CULTIVATION -- Yesterday Tashauzskaya Oblast's cottongrowers planted cotton over 6,637 hectares of land, 5.4 percent of the annual plan. They have planted cotton over 92,489 hectares of land to date, 75.8 percent of the annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 82 GF]

TURKMEN FOOD CROPS -- A total of 207,000 hectares of land will be cultivated with food crops this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 82 GF]

COSMONAUTICS DAY CELEBRATED IN ZVEZDNYY CITY

PM231455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Zvezdnyy Academy"]

[Text] The results of the Intercosmos program, during which expeditions have been conducted on the Soviet Soyuz craft and the Salyut-6 orbiting station with the participation of international crews, are a graphic manifestation of the socialist community countries' scientific progress. This was stated by the participants in a ceremonial session devoted to Cosmonautics Day and held in Zvezdnyy City 9 April.

Outstanding Soviet scientists and designers, USSR pilot-cosmonauts and A.T. Gararina, mother of the planet's first cosmonaut, were in the meeting's presidium.

The audience greeted with tumultuous applause the news that the cosmonaut training center has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, attached the motherland's award to the space academy's banner.

Lt Gen Avn G. Beregovoy, chief of the cosmonaut training center, USSR pilot-cosmonaut V. Ryumin and Polish pilot-cosmonaut M. Hermaszewski, who addressed the ceremony, spoke of the present day of Soviet cosmonautics and of the plans of the subjugators of near-earth space.

RESULTS OF SOVIET VENERA MISSIONS ASSESSED

PM261233 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 April publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Venera-13 and -14: Our Commentary" a 1,600-word article by Doctor of Mathematicophysical Sciences V. Istomin, with the heading "Witnesses of the Planet's Birth." Istomin discusses the problems involved in mass spectrometry and the results obtained by the mass spectrometers carried by the recent Soviet Venus probes, noting in particular the unexpectedly high concentrations of primary isotopes of argon which were found and contrasting these results with those obtained by the U.S. Pioneer. He goes on to outline the role of measurements of rare gases in determining the origin of the planets.

PRAVDA NOTES PLAN ON DESERT EXPLOITATION

PM211155 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 April publishes on page 7 a 1,900-word article by A. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the heading "The Desert: A Strategy for Exploitation." Noting the potential value of desert land for agricultural purposes, Babayev refers to the plan to divert "part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan," but adds that scientists are still studying the possible consequences and meanwhile "opportunities must be sought for improving the water balance of the desert itself." The article goes on to discuss the use of subterranean water and rainwater and the possibilities of exploiting wind and solar power for electricity supplies in the deserts. Babayev concludes by noting that "our deserts are in effect another virgin land area awaiting sensible exploiters."